

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1978

Established 1887

No. 29,803

Kissinger Takes Hard Look At Carter's Foreign Policy

Henry Kissinger is back on the diplomatic circuit. Taking time out from his book-writing chores, Mr. Kissinger has met with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan and delivered a lecture in West Berlin on "International Perspectives in the 1980s." Newsweek's Arnold Dorbachev began an interview with Mr. Kissinger before he left New York and completed it in Paris. It was Mr. Kissinger's laughter and most detailed critique of the Carter administration's foreign policy since he left office two years ago. Excerpts follow.



Henry Kissinger

Borchgrave — President Carter recently told Bill Moyers that U.S. prestige was low when he took over because of Vietnam, Watergate and CIA wrongdoing, which he is now busy rectifying. He was referring to the Kissinger era. What's your reaction?

Kissinger — I regret it when the president as a national leader speaks as if history began when he was inaugurated. It makes bipar-

tisan support very difficult. It confuses foreign leaders who didn't think U.S. prestige was low in 1976. Certainly not in the countries that mattered to us. And it misconceives the problem. Many foreigners

raised questions over Vietnam because we lost, over Watergate because it was inexplicable to many abroad how a country could tear apart its executive authority, and over CIA investigations not because of what was allegedly discovered but because of the dismantling of an institution of government for no purpose whatsoever. And the basic credit for overcoming the legacy of the Watergate era should go to President [Gerald] Ford.

Q — You mean that we have really harmed our counterintelligence capability?

A — We have seriously damaged our entire intelligence capability and I don't believe that what was discovered in the investigation, allowing for the fact that any institution is bound to make mistakes, warranted the wanton assault which took place. I want to make clear, however, I am not justifying the actions that led to Watergate.

Q — Friends and foes alike see us as flabby in national will and incoherent in strategic purpose. Aren't the Vietnam and Watergate syndromes now becoming scapegoats for this state of affairs, rather than the valid reasons they once were?

A — Let me say that having conducted foreign policy, I know how complex and anguishing it can be. I have the highest regard, both substantively and humanly, for [Secretary of State] Cyrus Vance. The mood of the country as I hear it is not flabby. People are tired of being pushed around; they are willing to support a strong policy.

Q — Some critics suggest that one of our main foreign policy problems is what Meg Greenfield calls a staple of the post-Vietnam thinking — and that is that any foreign leader, especially in the Third World, who is friendly to the West is probably not worth having as a friend anyway, whereas any leftist or Marxist leader may be assumed to enjoy the allegiance of the people. Is this turning the United States?

A — There is some merit to Meg's comment. There is to me inexplicable self-hatred that denigrates everything we attempt and despises those who associate with us. This is compounded by early administration statements: The president's Notre Dame speech, for example, was proclaimed as a major new departure for U.S. foreign policy. In it he stated he would free our policy from the inordinate fear of Communism, which had characterized it in the past. What were allies of the United States, who had worked with us in the past, to think? Had they become dispensable? Did our new attitude toward Communism weaken our previous commitment? These uncertainties

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2 Policemen Shot In West Germany

FRANKFURT, Dec. 4 (AP) — Two heavily armed bank robbers — possibly terrorists — wounded two policemen in a shoot-out today and fled with a large amount of cash, the police here said.

The shooting erupted outside the bank in a shopping center parking lot when two policemen in a squad car arrived as the robbers were loading bags of money, about 47,000 marks (\$23,500), into the getaway car, which was later found abandoned with blood-stained seats.

The police said that a submachine gun was left behind at the scene of the shoot-out, along with some of the cash dropped by the robbers.

The shooting occurred

Maneuvering on Rhodesia: The Anatomy of a Failure

By Jim Hoagland and David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — When Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe said goodbye to his Nigerian hosts and climbed aboard a waiting aircraft in Lagos four months ago, U.S. and British diplomats were convinced that they were within days of achieving the goal toward which they had been working — a peace conference to end the war in Rhodesia.

"We had the feeling that [U.S. Secretary of State] Cyrus Vance and [British Foreign Minister] David Owen were glued to their telephones waiting for the report of success from Nigeria," Mr. Mugabe's chief political aide, Edgar Tekere, recalled later.

To the handful of world leaders and diplomats who knew about it, the secret Aug. 19 meeting in Lagos did look like the penultimate stroke in an inspired diplomatic strategy that would not only halt the fighting between blacks and whites that is now devastating Rhodesia, but

also head off a future wider civil war between blacks and blacks.

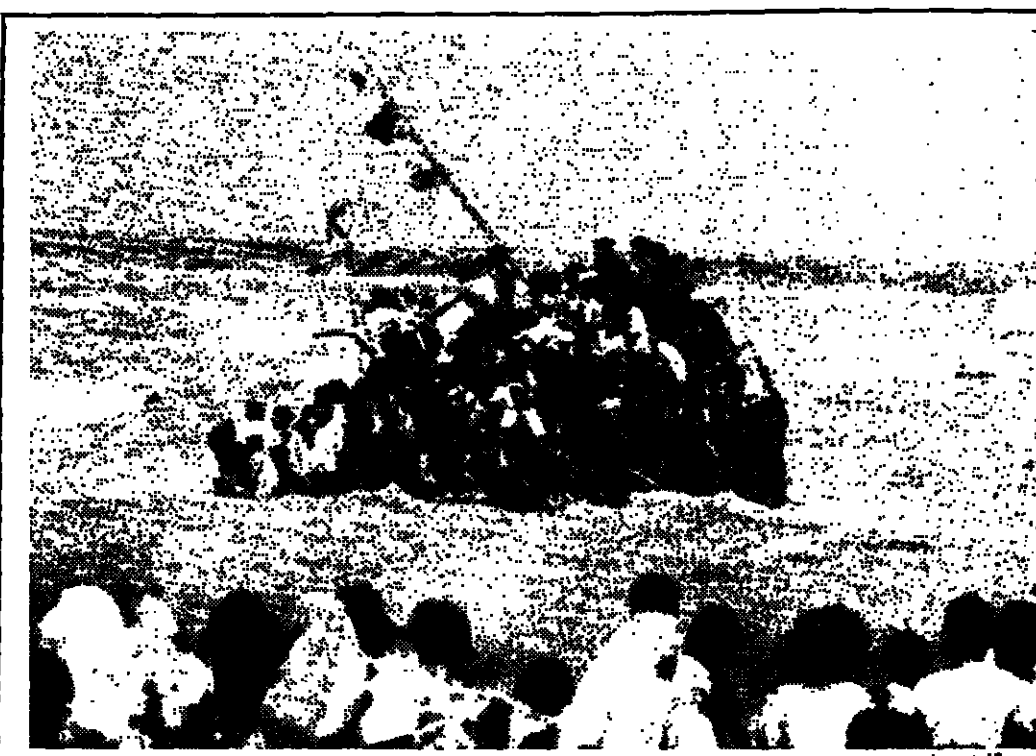
Those prospects have disintegrated.

The guerrilla war is escalating. The Salisbury government is backing away from earlier pledges of majority rule. The British-U.S. diplomatic initiative appears to have run into a dead end.

Long-Standing Divisions

Even this summary may underestimate the turnabout that has occurred in the past four months in Southern Africa. There is now a good chance that instead of heading off a future tribal war for control of Rhodesia, the diplomatic strategy that brought the Rhodesian crisis has deepened long-standing divisions within the ranks of the guerrillas and their African supporters, and has brought all-out civil war a step closer.

The Carter administration's



Vietnamese refugees abandon a sinking boat that they maneuvered through the heavy surf onto a Malaysian beach at Kuala Trengganu Sunday. All 153 persons on board were rescued.

Malaysia Relaxes Ban on 'Boat People'

KUALA TRENGGANU, Malaysia, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Malaysian authorities today relaxed their rigid refusal to admit any of the Vietnamese refugees huddled in boats offshore and granted sanctuary to 200 survivors of recent marine accidents.

The police said the "boat people" rescued in the Kuala Trengganu estuary yesterday after a boat capsized and another grounded on a sandbar may stay in Malaysia until they can be resettled elsewhere.

Both vessels, had been refused permission to land and were

pushed out to sea, where they were buffeted by winds and waves for more than 24 hours.

The incidents were the third and fourth involving refugee boats. Another 200 Vietnamese survived two earlier sinkings and it is believed they too will be allowed to stay until they can be resettled.

A total of 146 are known to be dead and 205 others are still missing.

There was no announced reason for the Malaysian change of heart, but it coincided with a

Foreign Ministry announcement yesterday that said the United States agreed to "make extraordinary efforts to expand its refugee program and increase its intake from Malaysia."

In Vatican City yesterday, Pope John Paul II also called upon the nations of the world to show "a consensus of humanity" for the homeless Vietnamese.

The Malaysian government also relaxed its ban against the 2,000 refugees remaining on the Hai Hong freighter and said they could come ashore to be cared for until resettled elsewhere.

\$13.6 Billion in Projects Through 1985

France, Peking Sign Huge Trade Deal

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Dec. 4 (NYT) — France and China today concluded a long-term agreement for a potential 60 billion francs (about \$13.6 billion) worth of trade through 1985 that puts the French in a favored position among Western nations vying to compete for the newly opened Chinese markets.

The agreement was signed in Peking today by the French foreign trade minister, Jean-Francois Deniau, and his Chinese counterpart, Li Chiang, the government confirmed here.

Present at the ceremony was Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, marking the importance the Chinese seemed to be attributing to the conclusion of an agreement de-

scribed here as "the first such long-term accord ever concluded by China with a Western nation."

The agreement proper specifies 11 areas in which the exchanges would be developed. They are the oil, steel, aluminum, aerospace, atomic and electronic industries, thermoelectric power generation, sugar and insecticide production, public works and the hotel business, in the cases notably of oil exploitation, aeronautics, electronics, public works and hotels, the French now have a strong foothold where U.S. companies are in the process of trying to secure important chunks of the Chinese market.

The agreement also would seem to put the French ahead of known German bidders for the building of a huge steel complex. An annex to the pact spells out more specific information about industrial projects. They include:

- A group of steel mills with an annual capacity of 10 million tons.
- A turn-key factory ready for the production of the material necessary for hydroelectric power plants.
- Two 600 megawatt thermoelectric plants and a magnesium plant.
- A \$4 billion integrated aluminum complex, Mr. Teng, in remarks after the signing of the accord, announced that it also covered the acquisition by China of 900 megawatt French thermoelectric plants worth \$2.2 billion.

These plants did not figure on the official list. There was speculation here today that the reason could be that a licensing problem

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China Eyes Fast Foods To Gain Time for Work

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (NYT) — The Big Mac in China? "Judging from the change in mood, I think they mean business," said Don Fujita, president of the Japanese affiliate of McDonald's, the American fast-food chain.

In October Mr. Fujita had heard a rumor that China was interested in his booming hamburger operation. He discounted it. But on Dec. 19 he will meet Chinese officials here for the first time, at the invitation of the Chinese Embassy, to "hear their ideas on McDonald's and China."

Mr. Fujita is one of many Japanese businessmen who are waking up with a start to the possibility that 850 million Chinese might provide them in the long run with a large consumer market — for fast food, soft drinks and even golf clubs, not to mention heavy industrial plant and sophisticated technology that China seeks from Japan and the West.

Idea Seemed Fine

China has put emphasis on industrialization in its foreign contacts, but it is apparent that the Chinese are also concerned about supply, packaging and distribution of food and drink, including American items, Japanese executives say.

Last month Yoshio Takasaki, president of Toyo Seikan, Japan's largest makers of cans for food and biggest supplier of Coca-Cola cans, told a friend due to visit China that he should ask about selling Coca-Cola there. "This is something I brought up casually over breakfast with Liao Cheng-chih, head of the China-Japan Friendship Association," said the friend.

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Iran Oil Crews Go on Strike; Output Drops

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Dec. 4 (WP) — Iranian oil production sagged today as workers struck in response to a call from the main opponent of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to deprive the regime of its major source of income.

The strike, which appeared likely to spread throughout the oil industry, was another indication of the confrontation apparently nearing between the shah and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Shiite Moslem leader living in exile outside Paris.

It was the third oil workers' walkout this fall and occurred less than a week after production had approached its normal level for the first time since a serious strike last month.

The new walkout represented a major economic offensive by anti-shah forces and coincided with street demonstrations during Moharram, a Moslem mourning period.

The strike began yesterday in offshore production and spread today to the Ahwaz and Marun fields in Khuzestan province.

Defiant Chanting

In another aspect of the country's unrest, thousands of Tehran residents staged a fourth consecutive night of rooftop chanting in defiance of the government, Washington Post special correspondent William Branigan reported.

Occasional rifle shots could be heard in several parts of the city as soldiers tried to prevent any demonstration after the 9 p.m. curfew. But both the shooting and the shouting seemed to have abated from the previous three nights.

Most of the noise appeared to come from the bazaar area in south Tehran, where residents wailed Moslem religious chants and shouted, "Death to the shah."

In north and east Tehran, three homes of Americans were fire-

bombed but there were no reports of injuries, according to U.S. officials. Several American residents also reported that written threats had been pinned to their doors.

The Post correspondent also reported that gunmen attacked a Tehran police station early today, killing a policeman and wounding two other persons in what security sources said was the latest incident in an apparent upsurge of urban guerrilla activity.

A statement by Tehran's martial law administration said that attackers armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov automatic rifles opened fire on the downtown police station from an overpass they had blocked off with cars.

Attack After Curfew

The capital's martial law administrator, Gen. Gholam Ali Oveidi, said that the gunmen fired 60 to 70 rounds before escaping. The attack occurred immediately after the overnight curfew ended.

Officials did not identify the attackers and no group immediately claimed responsibility. But security sources said the assault appeared to be the work of a Marxist-oriented urban guerrilla group called the People's Sacrifice Guerrillas, which has become increasingly active lately.

Spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Co. reported that the oil strike had cut production from just under 6 million barrels Saturday to 3.5 million barrels yesterday. Today, production declined from a daily rate of 4.4 million barrels in the morning to a rate of 3.8 million barrels by mid-afternoon.

Iran, normally second only to Saudi Arabia in world oil exports, lost an estimated \$1.5 billion in the monthlong strike that ended Nov. 23.

Losses on such a scale are damaging to the regime despite its for-

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Britain Said Delaying Decision

European Leaders Agree On Currency Measures

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP) — Leaders of the nine European Common Market nations agreed tonight on principles for a new monetary system. British sources said that London was delaying a decision to join, in hopes of more advantageous financial terms.

A senior West German official, who declined to be identified by name, said that ministers agreed Italy's lira fluctuate by 6 percent on either side of its official rate in the new currency system, providing more flexibility than the 2.25 percent margin likely for other currencies.

When a nation's currency moved out of its assigned margin for fluctuation, its government would be obliged to bring it into line through buying or selling operations on foreign exchange markets, with a central fund of about \$33 billion.

Agricultural Subsidies

The German official said that the thorniest problem in the talks — economic compensation for Britain, Ireland and Italy to help their

economies so that they could join the system — had not been settled when the heads of state and government broke for dinner.

British sources said that Prime Minister James Callaghan might make no final commitment on the system during the summit. He is said to be waiting for such concessions as an agreement to cut back the EEC's \$10 billion annual program of agricultural subsidies.

Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti urged member countries to decide "here and now" on the arrangement, designed to stabilize European currencies at a time of lower U.S. dollar values and general economic instability.

Sources said that Mr. Andreotti was worried about delays caused by further national discussions of the system. Also, he wanted a package of economic incentives for Italy, and provision for handling "innocent debts" that countries might run up under the system's elaborate arrangement to support money values.

If Ireland enters the system and Britain stays out, the value of the Irish pound will diverge from the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egypt Arrests Bulgarians at Cairo Embassy

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat today sent his security forces into the Bulgarian Embassy to apprehend an unspecified number of its employees involved in an attack on Egyptian citizens.

A government statement said the security men also seized firearms that the employees had used to scare away a crowd which tried to enter the embassy Saturday night to rescue a woman and her two daughters as they were being beaten up inside the building.

Diplomatic sources said they cannot recall any precedent for an Egyptian head of state to order security men into a foreign embassy to make arrests and seizures.

[The Bulgarian ambassador, Georgi Vladikov, said tonight that his government was certain to cut diplomatic relations with Egypt after the incident, which he termed an invasion of the embassy by Egyptian security forces. Reuters reported.]

No 2d Trial on Nazi Charges

Accepting Immunity Claim, Dutch Court Frees Menten

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — A Dutch court ruled today that a Dutch collector of Nazi-era art, Pieter Menten, 79, could not be prosecuted for war crimes alleged to have committed in Poland, and it ordered his immediate release from jail.

The court upheld Mr. Menten's claim that he had been promised immunity from prosecution by the Dutch justice minister around 1952. He served an eight-month term in 1949 for collaborating with the Nazis but was acquitted of serving with the German forces. The public prosecutor said he would appeal the verdict.

Mr. Menten was charged with helping to massacre Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland in 1941. A year ago, he was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in jail, but in May the Dutch Supreme Court quashed the verdict and ordered a retrial after Mr. Menten claimed that he had been promised immunity.

In a court appearance on Nov. 23, he told three judges deciding whether he should face a second trial that vital Justice Ministry documents on the case had been destroyed.

In Prison Hospital

Mr. Menten, a diabetic, was not in court to hear the presiding judge, Cor Stolk, order his release from Scheveningen Prison hospital, but shortly afterward he left the prison hospital by car. His lawyer said he

U.S. Reform Jewry Board Votes to Seek Converts

By Louis Moore

HOUSTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — The board of directors of the organization for Reform Judaism in the United States voted yesterday to begin a special program to win converts to the Jewish faith.

In a significant departure from centuries of recent Jewish history, the board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations voted to authorize a special task force to implement the missionary program.

The action at the board's semi-annual meeting in Houston came after Rabbi Alexander Schindler of New York, president of the organization, called upon Reform Jews to begin seeking converts. Rabbi Schindler said the current notion that Judaism has never proselytized is not true, and that it did so until 400 years ago.

"I suggest that we respond openly and positively to those God-seekers who voluntarily ask for our knowledge," Rabbi Schindler said in a speech Saturday, outlining a full-scale program to open Reform synagogues to converts.

Unanimous

Rabbi Schindler's proposals were contained in the resolution approved unanimously yesterday by the 120 board members at the meeting. The limited discussion on the resolution focused on methods of implementation, not on the program itself.

The resolution said the new thrust to win converts is being made because "the disturbing growth of mixed marriages is one of the most significant and critical trends affecting the future of Jewish life. It requires our profound and serious attention."

Earlier in the meeting, studies were produced to show that more Jews are marrying non-Jews than at

Arab-American Trade Prospers

U.S. Approach to Israel Boycott Works

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT) — A year and a half after enactment, the hotly disputed legislation designed to combat the Arab embargo of Israel and of companies involved with Israel is by general agreement having a positive effect.

While it is still too early for conclusive evidence of the law's impact to be available, several Arab countries have relaxed their demands on American companies to comply with the boycott strictures. And U.S. trade with the region has not only been maintained but has also been increased. Moreover, as often happens with intensely debated questions, much of the controversy that surrounded passage of the measure appears to have ebbed.

"I think it's going well," Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps

has said. "It's not being subverted, and it's doing something in a broader sense. It's sending a signal that the United States government will not put its own businesses and firms in the position of policing other countries' boycotts."

That optimistic viewpoint is shared by the Jewish groups that were the principal proponents of the anti-boycott measures. Last month, the American Jewish Congress presented Mrs. Kreps with an award for her efforts against the boycott.

Gloomy Predictions

"The gloomy predictions of Dresser Industries and so on that this would result in a loss of contracts simply are not true," Will Maslow, general counsel of the A.J.C. said.

There is even a tenuous satisfac-

tion within much of the business community, which furnished the principal opposition to the legislation. "Both the Jewish organizations and the Arab people who have looked at it objectively and have been pleasantly surprised that the system has worked fairly well," Irving Shapiro, chairman of Du Pont, said.

Working under the auspices of the Business Roundtable, Mr. Shapiro was largely responsible for a series of meetings about two years ago that resulted in the compromise legislation, softening some of the original provisions, that ultimately became law.

To be sure, the legislation still has its critics who say that business is being lost, and even Mr. Shapiro is strongly opposed to companion provisions written into a tax bill. But overall, the basic legislation, known as the Export Administration Act, is getting good reviews.

Negative Certification

The Export Act was designed to prevent American companies from participating in the Arab boycott of companies involved with Israel. For example, the legislation prohibited negative certification, a requirement by some Arab countries that American companies selling to them certify that none of the goods in question came from Israel.

Similarly, American companies cannot now legally respond to Arab questions about whether they do business with Israel.

The result, according to the Commerce Department, is that the Arab countries have largely dropped requirements for negative certification and the like. "Boycotting countries have shown both a willingness and an ability to make adjustments in their general boycott practices," said Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce.

Mr. Marcus noted, for instance, that, led by Kuwait, almost all of the 14 Arab countries participating in the boycott had deleted from government contracts the one-time universal clauses that require specific compliance with boycott laws.

Trade Increase

They have also adapted to the new requirement that prohibits American companies from promising not to use blacklisted companies as suppliers or subcontractors. Instead, the Arab countries may specify individual suppliers or subcontractors.

According to Commerce Department figures, trade with the 14 Arab countries in the first nine months of this year rose by 12 percent from a year earlier. Moreover, trade with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait rose by 14 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Some companies and business groups, however, continue to maintain that they are being hurt by the provisions.

Although passed a year and a half ago, the main provisions, such as the ban on negative certification, have been in effect for only a few months. Despite the accolades from the Commerce Department and the continued opposition from some businesses, a realistic assessment is that a final judgment on the new statute is premature.

Seoul A-Plants

Decision Is Due

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Two U.S. companies and a French firm are being considered as suppliers of reactors for South Korea's two nuclear power plants to be built by the mid-1980s, government sources said today.

The sources at the Energy Resources Ministry said that Westinghouse Electric International Inc. and Combustion Engineering of the United States and Framatome of France were competing for the reactor contracts worth about \$1 billion.

A successful contractor will be picked by the end of this month, the sources said. The two nuclear power plants will be built in Kyunggi, in the south, and have a generating capacity of 900,000 kilowatts each.



HUNGRY LION — A marble lion of Bernini's Four-River Fountain at Piazza Navona in Rome eyes a lonely pigeon resting unafraid on the edge of the fountain.

Diplomacy on Rhodesia: The Anatomy of a Failure

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opposing the British-U.S. plan to accepting it as the basis for negotiations.

And, on Aug. 14, when Mr. Smith traveled secretly to Lusaka to meet Nkomo and make the deal that British and U.S. planners hoped would end the war, Mr. Garba was a participant.

The Smith-Nkomo meeting in Lusaka was set in motion by Mr. Kaunda, who is a strong supporter of Mr. Nkomo. According to Mr. Tsekere, secretary general of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Mr. Mugabe and his backers were not informed of the meeting, a development that clearly has deepened the suspicions between the two guerrilla groups and estranged Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Machel from Mr. Kaunda.

'Prevailed Upon'

The Nigerians "were prevailed upon by other parties to be there," Mr. Tsekere said in a long interview in Washington. "Britain and the United States were involved in promoting that meeting between Smith and Nkomo."

What Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo agreed to at the Lusaka meeting is the murkiest part of the chain of events. Three independent sources say their understanding is that Mr. Smith agreed to let Mr. Nkomo become president in return for guarantees for the small white minority. Mr. Mugabe, who is backed by Moscow, was to be given a figurehead role as the No. 2 person in the integrated government, according to these sources.

Immediately after the Lusaka meeting, Mr. Garba collected the top leaders of ZANU and flew them to Lagos, where Mr. Obasanjo reportedly delivered a forceful recommendation to Mr. Mugabe that he accept the deal, and reportedly got no argument from Mr. Mugabe. Euphoric messages zinged from Lagos to Washington and London as Mr. Mugabe left for what Mr. Tsekere says was to have been a second and final meeting in Lusaka with Mr. Smith on Aug. 20.

That meeting never took place. Mr. Mugabe met with his party's executive committee, Mr. Tsekere disclosed, and decided "that we don't play political games with Smith."

Word of the Smith-Nkomo encounter began to leak, and Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Machel were furious, or at least scrambling to appear to be furious for public consumption.

Export License Approval, Protest Over Crawford

U.S. Carrot, Stick Start Soviet Trade Talks

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (WP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today opened U.S.-Soviet trade talks wading two old-fashioned incentives: the carrot and the stick.

Mr. Blumenthal announced that the United States today had approved export licenses for \$65 million worth of oil and gas exploration and production equipment that the Soviet Union has sought in order to speed production in the face of rapidly rising consumption.

But while the Russians were smiling over this, Mr. Blumenthal sharply rebuked them on the case of American businessman Francis Crawford, who was dragged from his car in June by Moscow police, jailed and convicted of black-market currency violations.

"The affair has had a significantly detrimental effect on American public opinion and in our economic relations," Mr. Blumenthal declared. "The violence employed against Crawford and his fiancée was quite inappropriate to the circumstances and the offenses."

'Profoundly Disturbing'

Mr. Blumenthal said: "His incarceration for about two weeks and the harassment and intensive interrogation to which he was subjected even after his conditional release were profoundly disturbing to the American business community. We trust this unfortunate occurrence will prove to be an isolated incident."

Mikhail Kuzmin, first deputy foreign trade minister and head of the Soviet delegation, had no reply to Mr. Blumenthal on the Crawford case, widely believed by the American community here to have been created by the Russians as a possible counter to U.S. espionage cases against two Soviet diplomats.

Mr. Kuzmin, leading the Soviet side in the two days of talks in the absence of Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patukhovich, said to be ill, blamed unfair discrimination by the United States for the downturn in Soviet-American trade from the highpoint of 1976.

Referring to President Carter's summer decision to cancel a computer sale to Tass, Mr. Kuzmin called this a "strengthening of discrimination" by the administration. "Those who take this approach have a false estimate of the state and possibilities of the Soviet economy," Mr. Kuzmin added.

Soviet officials assert that U.S. trade this year will amount to a small fraction of 1 percent of the Soviet gross national product. The Russians deeply resent the 1974 Trade Act and Jackson-Vanik amendment, which the U.S. trade credits to emigration policies.

The oilfield projects approved today include an offshore drill rig, pumps and electronic equipment manufactured by such U.S. firms as IBM, Caterpillar, Brown and Root, and Control Data Corporation. So far, delegation sources said, the U.S. this year has approved \$270 million in oilfield technology equipment and projects that the Russians want.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, who ordered the export permits approved today in what

was described as a significant attempt to expedite the purchases to benefit the Russians, said her department has approved 97 percent of the oilfield licenses submitted by American companies for deals with the Russians. She said this and other statistics show genuine administration interest in expanding U.S.-Soviet trade.

Mrs. Kreps is co-chairman of the U.S. trade delegation here. Mr. Kuzmin indicated that Soviet grain purchases in the United States, governed by a five-year agreement that expires in 1981, will be substantially lower in 1979 than this year because of this year's record 235-million-ton grain harvest after last year's poor one.

The two-day talks continued tomorrow, with the delegation broken into smaller study groups and will turn to about 30 major projects for which the Russians have said they are interested in seeking U.S. goods. These projects include everything from a \$71 million blue-jeans factory to make three million pairs of jeans a year to major refinery, petrochemical steel-rolling, fiberglass, soybean processing, and color television tube facilities.

France, China Conclude \$13.6 Billion Trade Deal

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was still unresolved involving a third party. It could be that such a deal involves U.S.-licensed nuclear components and that a waiver by the United States would be required for the transaction to go through, unless the components could be replaced by others not requiring such a clearance.

The full Chinese shopping list, if actually purchased would amount to increasing present Chinese-French trade eightfold over the next seven years. But that sounds a bigger deal than it actually is, because right now, France is only in 12th position among China's trading partners.

Whether the exchanges between the two nations will actually develop quite as outlined in the new agreement remains to be seen. As a French official pointed out today, the agreement so far simply sets up "a framework." It states desirable goals, and leaves it to the industrialists and bankers to thrash out the many remaining details.

For example, as far as the aluminum complex that France's Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann manufacturers hope to set up in China under the agreement is concerned, its general manager, Pierre Jouven, is still in Peking negotiating this contract. That is a kind of task for which the French government quite obviously cannot substitute itself for any private industry. In China's recent overtures to industrialized nations to help in its accelerated conversion to a developed nation over the next two decades, the one

big hurdle has been the lack of exportable Chinese products.

France exported less to China than it would have liked, because on a basis of barter, all it imported was grain, soybeans, handicrafts, and similar products that put a ceiling on possible exchanges. A though the new agreement does not explicitly say so, it was understood here among informed parties that as much as half of the projected \$13.6 billion would be financed by way of credits to be repaid over a period of 10 years.

Another major difficulty in coming to terms with the Chinese was interest rates. The French, who embarked on an all-out export drive, were said to have reluctantly agreed to a very low rate of about 6.5 per cent, much lower than the current and habitual French inflation rate of at least 10 per cent annum.

In the back of the minds of its lenders, apparently, was awareness of the imperative need to keep the French economy going at a time of ever rising unemployment, as faith in the fundamental riches of the Chinese subsided.

Recent reports have described China's oil reserves as potentially the biggest in the world. There was an impression here that the Chinese very skillfully play the various bidders against each other, but that the French may have benefited, in comparison with the United States, from an effect work by the embassy they have in Peking from the time of President de Gaulle.

China Eyes Fast Foods To Gain Time for Work

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Yuko Murofushi, leader of a 10-man Japanese food mission that has just returned from Peking.

"I told a Liao about a proposal made by the Japanese 10 years ago to sell Coca-Cola in China," Mr. Murofushi recalled. "He said that they hadn't forgotten about it, but that China had been in the middle of the cultural revolution at the time and it had been just impossible to do anything."

"But now," Mr. Murofushi went on, "the idea seemed just fine. Liao asked me to convey to Takasaki the message that he had not forgotten the proposal."

Mr. Takasaki could not be reached for comment, but a spokesman for Coca-Cola (Japan) said that Toyo Seikan's next step might be to contact Coca-Cola headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. "They could sign a bottling agreement to make Coke and distribute it in China," the executive said.

Near the Ming Tombs

Meanwhile, Japanese trading firms plan to sell golf clubs to China and to help the Chinese build a golf course near the Ming tombs outside Peking and close to the Great Wall of China, the Kyodo news agency reports.

Mr. Liao, who accompanied Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Japan in October to sign a his-

toric treaty of peace and friendship with Japan, told reporters that China planned to build a golf course at Shiksanling.

Mr. Fujita, commenting on Chinese interest in American-style food, said that it was all part of a bigger plan to raise productivity giving people more time to work. "Traditional Chinese food is consuming, but fast food is easy to prepare and easy to eat," he said.

For example, Mr. Fujita said there was a "move toward bread China" instead of the traditional noodles in the north and rice in the south. "And there's a move toward Coca-Cola," he said.

Oil Output Dips in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

sign exchange reserves of more than \$10 billion.

Symptomatic of a change mood in world money markets is Iran's inability to find takers for large loan in October, although a regime, throughout most of a nearly yearlong crisis, had been able to command unquestioned credit abroad.

Income Lost

Experts estimate that Iran lost \$12.5 million daily for every million barrels of lost production. Production had averaged 6.1 million barrels a day in late summer as a result of a strike that cut Iran's oil output by 6.5 million barrels, according to specialists.

The oil workers appear to be following Ayatollah Khomeini's instructions to produce oil only for the domestic market.

Of Iran's five refineries only one, small unit at Kermanshah in western Iran was reported operating full capacity. The world's biggest refinery at Abadan reported a strike action was near, but production remained near normal today.

Tehran Refinery was operating at 50 percent capacity, and Tabriz which had remained in operation throughout the earlier work stoppages, went on strike today. Shiraz refinery has been closed for more than a month.

So far the main effect of the strike has been a shortage of bottled gas for heating and cooking.

All six natural gas liquid plants were shut down yesterday. If the oil strike spreads, the operations most likely to be affected at the large Aghajari and Gachsaran fields.

Experts said that the latest strike was not likely to end before Dec. 12, the day after Ashura, the anniversary of the death of Imam Hussein, the prophet Mohammed's grandson and founder of the Shi'ite sect.

Informed sources reported at least 100 deaths in suspected strike leaders. The military authorities had been releasing workers detained during the previous strike.

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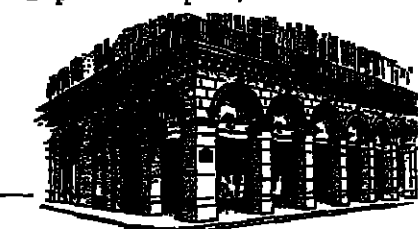


Casual wear: a new style that's spreading fast

IN RECENT years, clothes have changed a great deal; nowadays, a man's everyday dressing can be wonderfully relaxed and comfortable, without being any the less elegant. For example: we have a really sumptuous two-piece, with a blouson in

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Carter Guidelines Exceeded

Politicians in U.S. Defend Their Hefty Pay Increases

By Reginald Stuart

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4 (NYT) — The large pay increases enacted for most statewide office holders in Ohio were defended by legislative leaders here this week amid sharp criticism and an announcement by President Carter's chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, that the increases would be investigated.

Short of a veto by Republican Gov. James Rhodes, it appears that the White House efforts to get public officials to set an example of pay restraint will have been lost in two major states.

The Illinois legislature recently overrode a veto by Republican Gov. James Thompson to give legis-

lators a 40 percent pay raise to \$28,000 a year. The Illinois action also is a target of Mr. Kahn's investigation.

Legislators in Ohio boosted their pay 28.6 percent to \$22,500 from \$17,500. The salaries for legislative leaders were increased 40 percent to \$35,000 from \$25,000.

Both increases clash with President Carter's voluntary program that puts a 7 per cent limit on increases in wages and fringe benefits.

Leaders of the Democratic-controlled Ohio senate said that legislators and most statewide office holders have not had a pay raise in four years. If higher salaries had not been approved before Jan. 1, they said, only those whose terms expired two years from now would be able to get a raise in the next four years. The State Constitution forbids legislators to give themselves pay raises during their terms of office.

"If it doesn't happen now, that would mean that people would be working for the same pay for eight years," said Lt. Gov. Richard Celeste, who was unsuccessful in his bid to unseat Gov. Rhodes in last month's election. Mr. Celeste will not benefit from the pay boost, but he cast the tie-breaking vote in the Ohio senate that resulted in its approving the pay boost.

"Pleased at Probe

Asked about the prospects of an investigation such as that ordered by Mr. Kahn, he said, "I'm pleased of course to show up tomorrow at the public hearings on the proposal. Schools with stated policies of racial discrimination are subject to taxes already, but the IRS now is aiming at schools that it accuses of discriminating without advertising its intentions."

Under the proposed regulations, the IRS would presume a private school is discriminatory if it is segregated or expanded during a period of local school desegregation. If 20 percent of the school's students are found to be from the local black racial minority, then the tax status that the focus would be safe. But if the school tried to meet that test, it would be liable to prove in other ways — the emphasis on scholarships for the racial minority, recruitment programs, teachers from the racial minority — that it is not purposely barring students because of their race.

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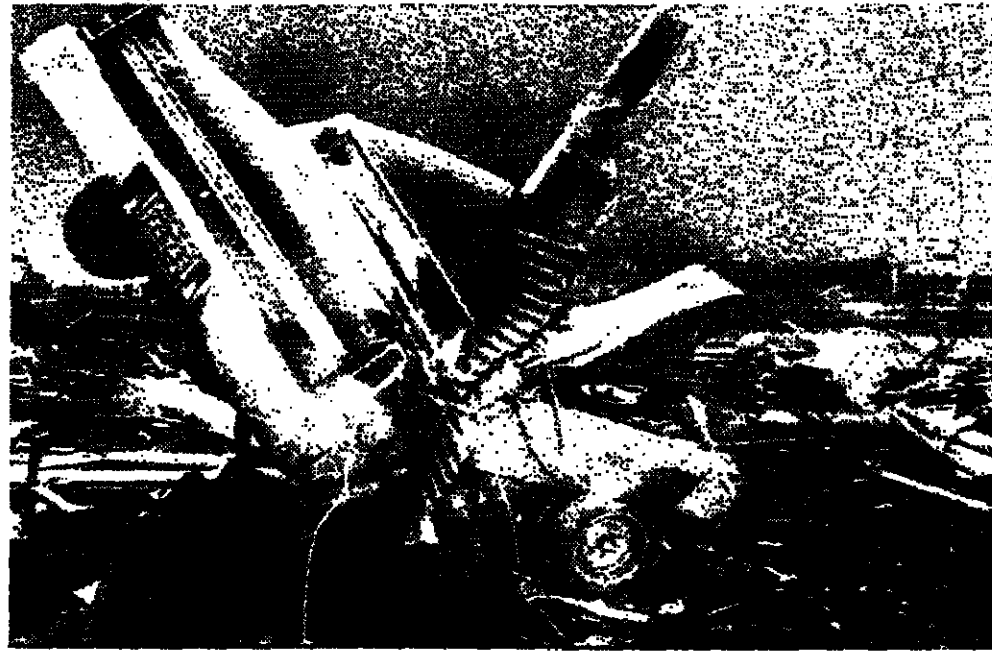
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TORNADO DAMAGE — The wreckage of a car lies twisted around a telephone pole in Bossier City, La., a suburb of Shreveport, after a tornado tore through the city Sunday, killing four persons and injuring more than 100. Damage was estimated at about \$100 million.

Report Says Startup in War Would Be Slow

U.S. Draft System Called Too Sluggish

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The mobilized Selective Service System would be totally unable to meet the nation's military manpower needs during the crucial opening months of any future war, the Congressional Budget Office reported yesterday.

The report concluded that the Selective Service has not developed or tested a reliable plan for "quick" mass registration of potential draftees. In addition, the office said, the Selective Service System lacks the computer facilities that would be needed to process the paperwork for such an effort.

Even using its most optimistic assumptions, the Budget Office said, the Selective Service would be able to meet "less than 60 percent of Defense Department induction requirements by six months after mobilization."

Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, which requested the study, called for an "in-depth scrutiny" of the Selective Service System soon after Congress reconvenes next month.

"Well Founded" Concern

"The committee over the past several years has questioned the ability of the standby draft system to meet this nation's security requirements," Rep. Price said. "The results of this study established clearly that this concern is well founded."

The law that eliminated the draft in favor of an all-volunteer armed force did not abolish the Selective Service System. But in 1974 the system closed its field offices and reduced its activities to a minimum.

If the threat of war forces the nation to reinstitute the draft, the Selective Service plans to conduct a mass registration of males 19 to 21 years old, using state election facilities as a base.

The Budget Office estimated that it would take between 65 and 95 days after the mobilization order was issued before the first draftees could reach training camps.

The Pentagon said that to meet manpower needs in the event of a quick strike by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact against Western Europe, draftees must begin arriving in training camps within 30 days of the mobilization order.

Three Options

The Budget Office suggested three options Congress could consider if it decided to refurbish the draft apparatus.

Although it did not specifically recommend any of the three options, it said the most expensive one would prove to be the "most cost-effective." That suggestion would reinstate peacetime registration and classification of draft-age men and would reestablish Selective Service field offices. The Budget Office estimated that this plan would triple the \$7 million Selective Service budget, to \$20 million.

A less expensive choice would be to resume peacetime registration without trying to fit the individuals into the 1A through 4F classifications. That, the report estimated, would cost about \$4 million a year and would give the system a much-needed head start in the event of mobilization.

As a third option, the Budget Office said, Congress could simply improve the current standby program at a cost of about \$2 million annually.

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In Rattlesnake Case

Synanon Leader Found Not Mentally Competent

By Bill Farr and William Overend

KINGMAN, Ariz., Dec. 4 — "His head is not exactly screwed on straight," a psychiatrist said of Charles Dederich yesterday in a hearing that ended with Justice of the Peace Everett Milam deciding that the Synanon founder was not mentally competent to be arraigned on charges that he plotted to kill a Los Angeles attorney.

Mr. Milam made the decision during court proceedings held in Mr. Dederich's hospital room. The initial attempt to arraign him shortly after his arrest Saturday in Lake Havasu City failed when officers found him in a condition they described as stone drunk.

John Watson, one of the Los Angeles prosecutors who took part in the arrest at Mr. Dederich's home, said, "When we went in, he was in a stupor, staring straight ahead, with an empty bottle of Chivas Regal in front of him."

Mr. Dederich founded Synanon two decades ago as a drug and alcohol rehabilitation program.

Mr. Dederich is charged with one count of conspiracy to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon and one count of solicitation to commit murder.

The charges stem from an Oct. 10 incident in which attorney Paul Morantz was bitten by a rattlesnake left in his mailbox at his Pacific Palisades, Calif., home. Mr. Morantz has recovered.

Two Synanon members, Lance Kenton and Joseph Musico, were arrested a few days after the attack and charged with attempted murder.

Mr. Milam's finding of incompetency is merely an interim decision. The issue probably will be reviewed at the next court proceeding set for Mr. Dederich, a Jan. 2 extradition hearing.

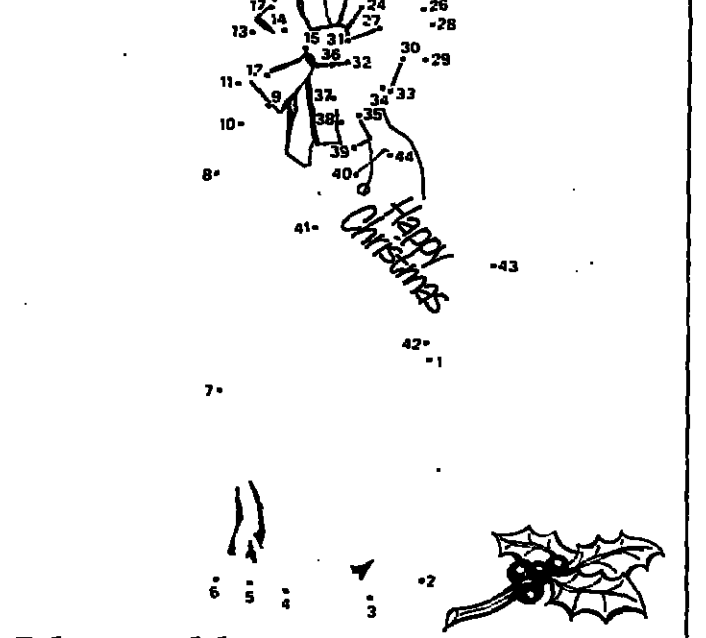
Thomas Thines, Mr. Dederich's attorney, argued that his mental

condition precluded his arraignment. The argument was supported by testimony from Dr. M. B. Ruland, a Mohave County Hospital staff psychiatrist. "His head is not exactly screwed on straight. Sometimes he is alright, sometimes he is not," Dr. Ruland said.

Dr. Ruland's testimony was supplemented by that of Mr. Dederich's physician, Dr. David Schwartz, who said Mr. Dederich had been bedridden for the past seven weeks, suffering from deep depression over the death of his wife, Betty, 18 months ago. Mr. Dederich has remarried.

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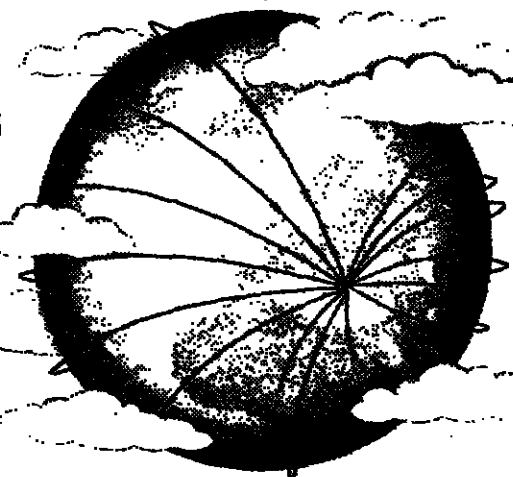
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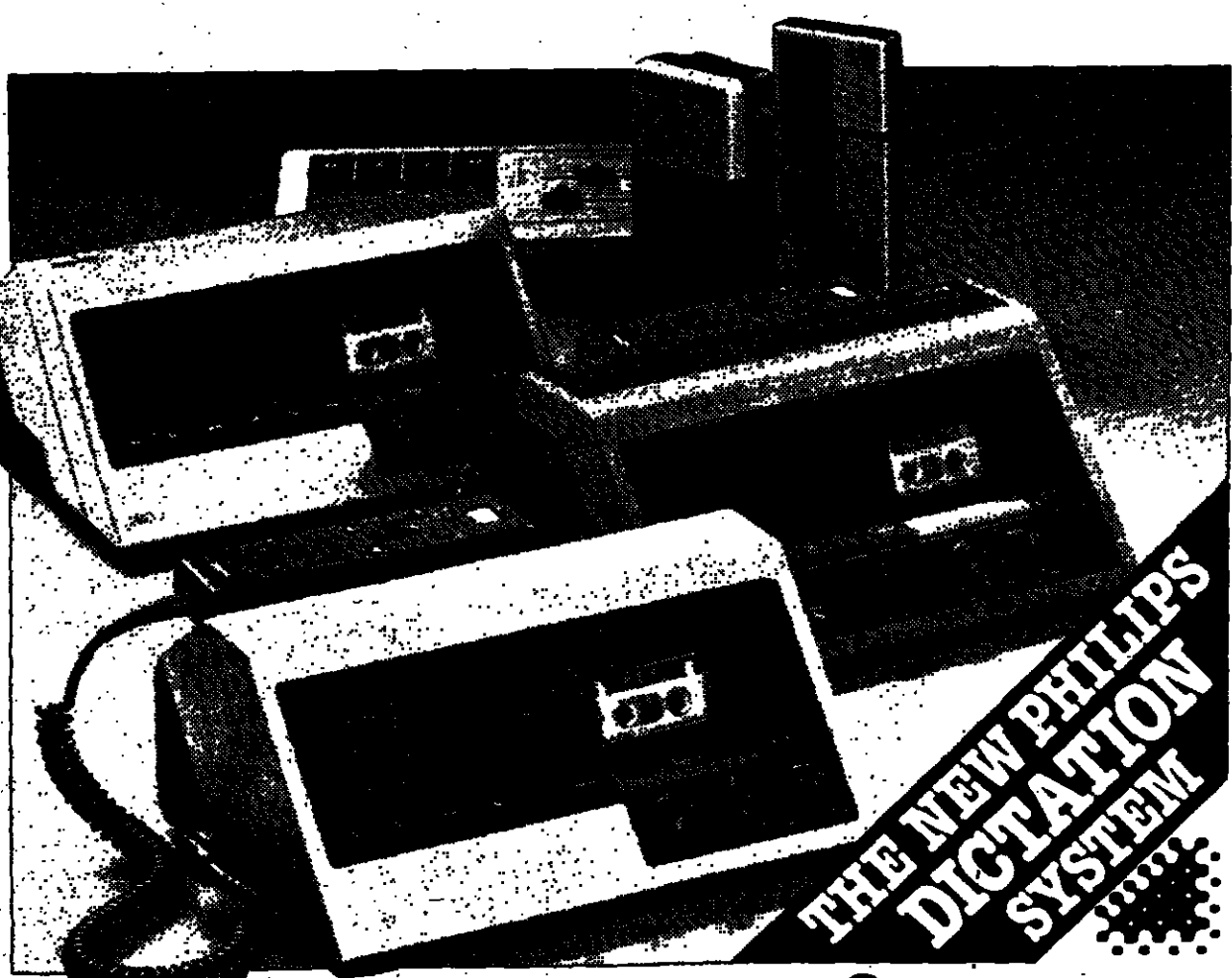
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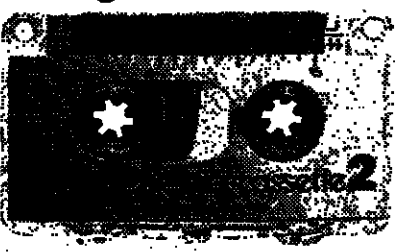
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Of Dangers in Guyana Trip Aide Says Ryan Wasn't Warned by U.S.

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT) — Rep. Leo Ryan's legislative counsel, who was critically wounded in the Guyana shooting that cost the congressman his life, said yesterday that the State Department had never warned the Ryan party of any danger of violence in its mission to Guyana.

Jacqueline Speier, a 28-year-old lawyer and an aide to the Democratic congressman from California for nine years, spoke by telephone from her bed in a Washington area hospital, where she is recovering from wounds inflicted by the People's Temple gunmen who killed Rep. Ryan and four others in Guyana on Nov. 18.

Miss Speier accused the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown of indifference and hostility toward Rep. Ryan's trip to investigate allegations by San Francisco constituents that their relatives were being abused and forcibly detained in the People's Temple settlement of Jonestown.

She said she had decided to speak to a reporter because she had become aware during her hospitalization of "a lot of inaccuracies" in some press accounts of the Ryan mission and of the role of the State Department and the embassy.

"Reluctance by State"

"The State Department at no time made it even remotely clear to the congressman or to myself that there would be danger encountered of the nature that we found," Miss Speier said.

"There was reluctance by State to have the trip come off for a lot of reasons," she said, adding that in her opinion, one of the reasons was

that "they just hadn't done enough investigating" into the People's Temple community.

She also believed, she said, that the State Department and the embassy were afraid Rep. Ryan's investigation and his determination to bring out People's Temple members who wished to leave would damage U.S. relations with Guyana.

When the congressman and his party arrived in Guyana on Nov. 14, they encountered "a biased attitude" and deep resentment among some embassy officers about the Ryan mission, she said.

Miss Speier recalled that she and other members of the party had hardly seated themselves in an auto for the ride from the airport into Georgetown when Richard Dwyer, the deputy chief of the embassy, "started reading us the riot act."

"He said we hadn't done half enough staff work for this CODEL," said Miss Speier, using the acronym for a congressional delegation carrying out an investigation abroad.

"He was also very upset that the press had come down with us," she said.

Miss Speier said she was reluctant to speak of Mr. Dwyer's evident resentment of the mission because he later had played a commendable role in caring for the wounded and evacuating them from the airstrip near Jonestown.

She made it clear that she resented Mr. Dwyer's allegation that the Ryan mission was ill-prepared. She said she and Rep. Ryan had had "extensive conversations with many people at the State Department" when the trip was being planned.

Miss Speier said Ambassador

John Burke changed his attitude toward the Ryan mission and the People's Temple after he met on Nov. 16 with the congressman's party, including about 14 relatives of Jonestown residents.

"I think that until he met with us, the ambassador also had a biased attitude toward Jonestown," she said. But at the meeting, she said, Mr. Burke said he had no recollection of having seen affidavits sent to the State Department or to the embassy by some of those present, including People's Temple defectors.

Warning in Document

One of those affidavits, Miss Speier recalled, carried the warning that the Rev. James Jones not only had planned but had held rehearsals for a mass suicide by members of the People's Temple.

In another case that came up at the meeting, Miss Speier said, the ambassador had been sent "a notarized affidavit from San Francisco asking that he inquire into some allegations about abuses in Jonestown."

"The ambassador's reply was that he had never seen it," Miss Speier said, and no acknowledgment of the document had ever been received by the sender.

Miss Speier said: "On the face of it, that is in violation of the treaty the United States has with Guyana concerning consular services. On the basis of that treaty alone, it was incumbent on the ambassador to investigate."

She said that one factor in changing the ambassador's attitude to one of concern was the report furnished by some of the relatives at the meeting. In the report, she said, they cited the brushoff they had received at the Georgetown office of the People's Community, where they had gone to inquire about some children.

"The relatives had been told only to go to the U.S. Embassy," Miss Speier said. "When he heard that, I believe that for the first time the ambassador realized the gravity of the situation and, to his credit, he got on the phone to the People's Temple office and began to demand answers to some of our questions."

"But all that came hours, days, months too late," Miss Speier said.

Embittered

She was especially bitter about what she regarded as the failure of U.S. authorities to investigate adequately the allegations by People's Temple defectors that guns and ammunition were shipped in falsely marked crates from the United States to Guyana.

Miss Speier has been warned by federal security officers not to disclose the hospital in which she is a patient for fear of reprisals by surviving members of the People's Temple in this country.

Miss Speier said she had a foreboding about the trip to Guyana and had made out her will "hours before we left" and filed it in her office along with the will that Rep. Ryan had drawn two years ago.



ALPINE RUN — Dogs do a trial run before sled dog races in Silvaplana, Switzerland. The sport is gaining in popularity in Switzerland and the Swiss Nordic Dog Club, which was founded in 1959, now has 400 members. Only purebred dogs — Alaskan Malamute, Samoyed, Siberian husky or Eskimo dogs — are eligible to enter the competitions.

'Inept,' Say Medical Examiners

U.S. Handling of Bodies In Guyana Is Criticized

By Lawrence K. Altman

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del., Dec. 4 (NYT) — The government's actions concerning the bodies of 911 People's Temple members who died in Guyana two weeks ago was illogical and based on dubious legal principles, according to several medical examiners not connected with the investigation of the deaths.

Six leading medical examiners said in interviews that they recognized the logistical and other difficulties involved in the task of identifying the bodies. But they said it was clear from developments that the government had no established procedure for medical investigation of such situations, and that similar mishandling would occur if another catastrophe, such as a plane crash, occurred today.

"Of the several ways the situation could have been handled, certainly the one chosen was the most unsatisfactory," said Dr. Sidney Weinberg, medical examiner for Suffolk County, N.Y.

Failure Cited

The medical examiners described as "inept," "incompetent," "embarrassing" and "doing it backwards" what they contended was the government's failure to meet a basic social and legal responsibility to determine the manner and cause of deaths of the cult members.

They criticized, among other things, the failure thus far to perform autopsies and the embalming of bodies before collection of samples for toxicological tests. They also criticized the awkward steps by which the government, in a reversal of an earlier policy, now plans to do autopsies on 7 of the 911 bodies.

Dr. Weinberg and other medical examiners said that the government should have sent a team of specialists in forensic medicine to Guyana immediately to collect samples for toxicological tests, to take photographs of the scene, to do autopsies, and to conduct as orderly an investigation as possible under the circumstances. Such a step would have greatly facilitated later medical investigations, Dr. Weinberg said.

The medical experts also criticized, on medical and humanitarian grounds, the government's decision to fly the bodies here instead of to an Army mortuary in Oakland, Calif., that would have been nearer to most relatives. Proximity to relatives would aid in a medical investigation, they said.

Distance a Factor

State Department officials said Dover was chosen because the shorter distance from Guyana allowed a quicker turnaround time for the flights removing the bodies. But the medical examiners contended that months of investigation time might have been lost for the sake of saving a few hours of flying time.

Dr. Leslie Lukash, medical examiner for Nassau County, N.Y., said that autopsies would be the

most important step in determining how many of the People's Temple group were shot or poisoned. Information is crucial in determining whether an individual committed suicide or was murdered, a pertinent question in insurance elements.

Without autopsies, Dr. Lukash said, "Everything is presuming about the cause and manner of death."

Dr. Lukash criticized the government's plan to do autopsies on four randomly selected bodies to confirm cyanide poisoning as cause of death for the group, saying "no court will accept that" as evidence of how all members of the group died.

The medical examiners were particularly disturbed by the government's steps in seeking to do autopsies on the four bodies as well as those of the cult's leader, the Rev. James Jones, his mistress, Mrs. Katsaris, and Dr. Larry Schacht, the physician who purportedly mixed the cyanide poison drink cult members.

Justice Department officials said that no federal legislation authorizes autopsies on the bodies of people who are murdered or die of foreign countries or on bodies of property in this country. Exceptions are made for a president or other government officials.

Department officials have said that if permission from relatives not granted for the seven autopsies they will ask Delaware official order them under state law.

Six U.S. Serbs Are Indicted for Anti-Tito Plot

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP) — Serbian nationalists have been indicted by a federal grand jury charged of plotting to kill President Tito of Yugoslavia.

U.S. Attorney Thomas Sullivan said last week that the nine-indictment charged the men conspiring to murder Marshal Tito in Washington last March. He also is charged with bombing Morton Grove, Ill., home of a Yugoslav official in 1975, and conspiring to blow up a Yugoslav club in Chicago last month.

The indictments were handed down by the grand jury on Friday, Mr. Sullivan said. The 35-year-old men are identified as Stojan Rajovic, Nikola Kovic, Rajko Radonic, Radomir Stojanovic, and Zvonimir Savic. Mr. Savic is in custody.

John Otto, special agent in charge of the Chicago office of the FBI, said that details of the charges would be presented as evidence in the conspiracy trial. "This case is a kind of trend," he said, "we are afraid they would blow up a lot people."

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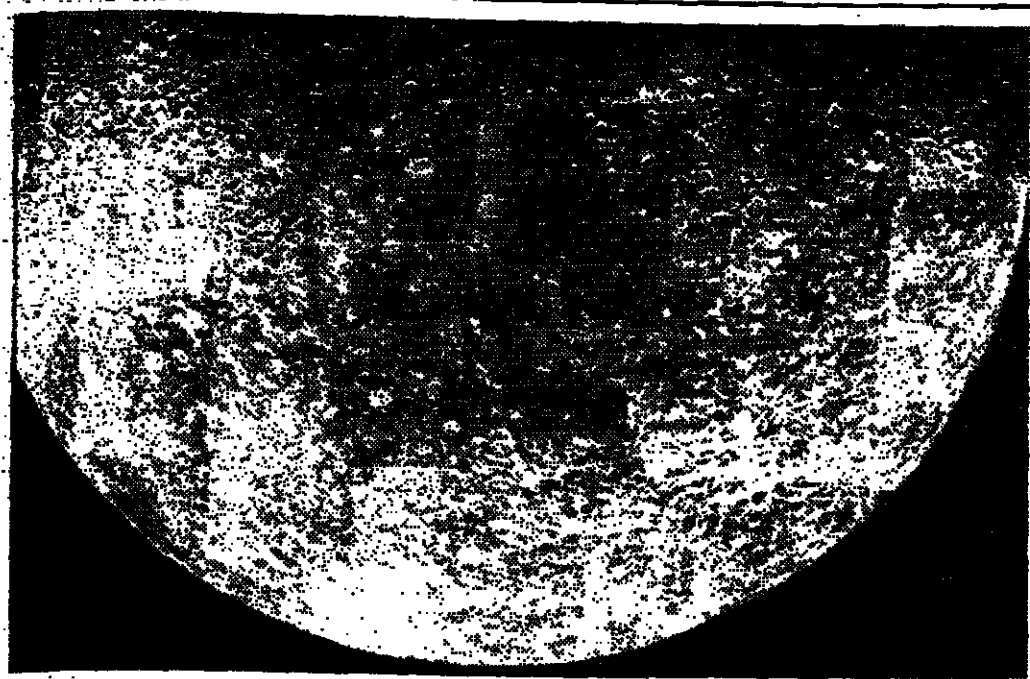
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MERCURY MAP — The heavily cratered face of the planet Mercury is shown in a computer-enhanced mosaic of photos made by Mariner 10 in 1974. The picture is contained in a new photo atlas of Mercury, published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Kissinger Looks at Carter Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

accounted for some of the strains of the past year. The same is true of the often proclaimed attempt to "win" the nonaligned. But it is the essence of nonalignment to seek a position between the superpowers. Most of them cannot be "won." We can respect nonalignment but we must take care not to erode the distinction between allies and neutrals. Our alliances then inevitably become less interesting to them.

Q. — Soviet leaders are now talking as if they genuinely believe that the era of U.S. predominance in world affairs is ending and that of Soviet supremacy beginning. What can be done to change these perceptions?

A. — We clearly cannot accept the idea of Soviet supremacy because this would create so much chaos and uncertainty that it would threaten our own immediate security. Nor can we accept the proposition that the Soviet Union has the right of unlimited intervention, directly or by proxy, in every part of the world while in the name of relaxation of tensions we do not react. In other words, I believe in linkage. The Soviet Union must choose between expansionism and relaxation of tensions. It cannot have both.

Q. — Even more important than the nuclear equation is conventional power and the political will to use it. Isn't this a critical advantage for the Soviet Union?

A. — The problem is that for the greater part of the post-World War II period we could defend most threatened areas by our nuclear superiority. It tempered Soviet actions even at the height of the cold war. For a variety of reasons, some technological, some based on U.S. decisions going back two decades, that superiority has eroded as an operating factor. That means that we and our allies must have a capacity for regional defense inside and outside of the NATO area. If we don't develop this, then in the '80s we're going to pay a very serious price. The first installments are already visible.

Q. — Cold war, as Moscow now defines it, was the period when the United States was dedicated to the containment of Communism, while détente, in Soviet eyes, seems to be the continued U.S. retrenchment in the wake of the Vietnam defeat and Western acquiescence in Russia's geopolitical objectives. So in Soviet shorthand, hasn't their understanding of détente become the current collapse of appeasement?

A. — My perception of détente derives from three principles: 1) Nuclear war between the superpowers would be a calamity for mankind; 2) we cannot permit the threat of nuclear war to disarm us unilaterally; 3) we cannot resist expansionism unless our people are convinced of their government's dedication to peace. We have to navigate among those somewhat paradoxical trends. If peace becomes the only objective, then we will be morally disarmed. And if power is not understood in its modern dimension, then we could slide into a crisis whose consequences might be a catastrophe. Détente, properly conceived, is a

necessity. We should have learned in Vietnam that we cannot sustain confrontation unless public opinion is convinced of its necessity. We have to demonstrate that we have made every reasonable effort to avoid a crisis and at the same time détente must not nullify our efforts and unwillingness to consider geopolitical consequences. Otherwise, détente will turn into appeasement.

Q. — Given President [Leonid] Brezhnev's latest hands-off-Iran warning to the United States and Moscow's perceptions of U.S. paralysis, what risks of internationalization do you see there?

A. — The Iranian situation is a tragedy for the West. The shah is a leader who, on every critical foreign policy issue, has been totally on the side of the West and who has been a stabilizing factor in every crisis in the area. Beyond formal documents, it was a very close coordination of our respective foreign policies. The shah never interrupted the flow of oil to anybody for political reasons. His economic development program was a great success. He moved his country from feudalism into the modern age.

The shah is paying the price of modernization; he is being attacked by those who think he moved too fast and by those for whom he is not moving fast enough. Brezhnev's statement occurred when there had been no U.S. military move of any kind. Our own answer was gratuitous and provocative. In this context, I don't think it came across as a ringing affirmation of a commitment to a country that is so vital to

Parti Quebecois Is Charged With Repelling Firms

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 (NYT) — A report released today by the Liberal Party, which opposes Quebec independence, said that at least 42 companies had moved completely or partly out of Quebec since the Parti Quebecois came to power in the province at the end of 1976, with a direct loss of 5,500 jobs and an indirect loss of 10,000 others. Quebec Liberals attributed the economic loss, affecting principally Montreal, to political, economic and language policies. The attack came at an economic conference here of federal and provincial leaders.

Quebec in turn attacked Ottawa for policies that it said deprived it of the necessary funds for economic expansion. Commenting on the Liberal report, Bernard Landry, Quebec minister of economic development, said that the movement of businesses away from Montreal toward Toronto and cities farther west was an old story. He said that others were coming into Quebec. The author of the Liberal report, Reed Scowen, a deputy in the Quebec provincial assembly, agreed that departures of businesses had been going on for a long time, but he asserted that they accelerated with the arrival in power of the Parti Quebecois.

In Presidential Election

Opposition Chief Herrera Claims Venezuela Victory

CARACAS, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Luis Herrera Campins, of the opposition Social Christian Party, narrowly won Venezuela's presidential election yesterday, nearly complete unofficial returns indicated today. He has promised bold programs to fight inflation and crime. The computer center of the Caracas television station Venevisión reported that with almost 85 percent of the estimated 6.2 million ballots counted, Mr. Herrera led Luis Pinerua Ordaz of the governing Democratic Action Party by 2,238,334 votes to 2,197,421.

Official results were slow coming in, but they also showed Mr. Herrera — who campaigned with the help of U.S. media adviser David Garth — to be leading Mr. Pinerua by a narrow margin. "We won because we had the will," an exhausted but beaming Mr. Herrera told cheering supporters at party headquarters. "If you believe in the people, great things can be accomplished."

Heavy Turnout

"Now we must be the hardest working, the most self-sacrificing, the most audacious to give results to this triumph."

Anti-Whaler Protest Ends in Arrest of 5

GLASGOW, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Five anti-whaling protesters were arrested here today when they tried to stop the Danish ship Tora Lupa from landing a cargo of sperm whale oil, police said.

The three men and two women of the Greenpeace Foundation were charged with violating regulations by launching two rubber dinghies into the River Clyde without permission.

Q. — Has the escalation of the CIA's covert operations reduced our range of options in such situations?

A. — No doubt. The effective dismantling of our covert capability is a calamity.

Q. — So what do you think we should be doing?

A. — We have a vital interest in a friendly government in Iran and must exert major efforts in that direction, because the fall of the shah would generally be perceived as the collapse of a major Western bastion. I do not accept the proposition that there is nothing we can do. If the president and the secretary of state decide that something is very much in our national interest, then the bureaucracy very often comes up with solutions. If it's left amorphous, the bureaucracy plays it safe and invents 1,000 reasons for inaction.

Q. — What sort of political solution do you see in Iran? National unity or broad coalition government?

A. — I'm skeptical about the notion of coalition government. Who's supposed to coalesce with whom? A favorite illusion is to try to bring together people who have been fighting each other, and whose antagonism has created the crisis, to solve the crisis. But this is a theoretical concept utterly divorced from the reality of the situation and can only demoralize those whose authority is being assaulted. The primary objective in Iran must be the restoration of authority.

Q. — Is America then to blame for Iran?

A. — Much of the turmoil is due to circumstances indigenous to Iran largely resulting from the process of development. There are, however, three areas of U.S. responsibility: 1) the geopolitical decline from Vietnam through Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan has demoralized friends and emboldened enemies; 2) the human rights campaign, as now conducted, is a weapon aimed primarily at allies and tends to undermine their domestic structures; 3) the assault on the CIA has deprived us of crucial information and vital tools.

The second part of Mr. de Borchgrave's interview will appear later this week.

Hope Expressed On Larzac Issue

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP) — A group of farmers, irate over government plans to force them off their land, expressed optimism today that a compromise might be worked out. A door has been opened by the government with an eye toward a compromise, said Jean-Paul Souvry, spokesman for the group. Two days ago a group of farmers and ecologists completed a 710-kilometer march to Paris to protest government plans to expropriate their land in Larzac to allow for extension of an army training center.

Heavy voting by an estimated 88 percent of the eligible population kept the polls open several hours past the scheduled closing time.

Throughout the campaign, political observers predicted a close race between the 57-year-old Pinerua, handpicked candidate of President Carlos Andrés Pérez, and Mr. Herrera, 53.

Venezuela's constitution forbids Mr. Pérez from running for another five-year term.

Moderately Leftist

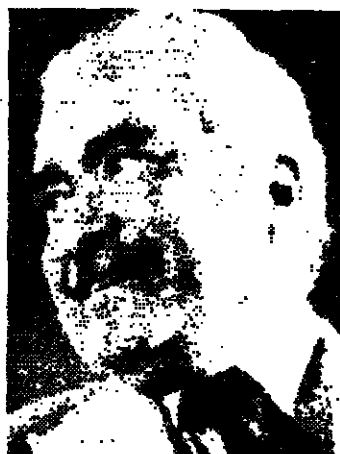
Mr. Herrera's Social Christian Party is affiliated with the international Christian Democratic movement, and Mr. Pinerua's Democratic Action Party belongs to the Social

Sen. Stevenson Weighs 3d Party

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., is considering forming a third national political party because he feels the Democrats and Republicans have failed to produce the leaders the country needs, the Chicago Sun-Times reported today.

Sen. Stevenson told the newspaper that he feels the Democrats are "mortgaged" to labor and the Republicans are "mortgaged" to business — and neither labor nor business is satisfied with the results.

"Somebody once said that Thomas Jefferson created every party, but he wouldn't feel comfortable in either," he said. "At the moment, I'm just planting the seeds, maybe." He said the type of party he envisions "would not be a party of the left or the right. It would be a party of tradition and the center."



Luis Herrera Campins

Democratic movement. Both parties are moderately leftist.

The two men's platforms were largely the same. Both promised to fight soaring living costs, violent crime, a housing crisis and inadequate public services.

Mr. Herrera was advised by Mr. Garth, the political image-maker who engineered the victories last month of New York Gov. Hugh Carey and Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso.

Yesterday's balloting was the fifth democratic election since dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez was overthrown in 1958. Venezuela is one of South America's two democracies. The other is Colombia.

Rail Line Checked

After Quake in Japan

SHIZUOKA, Japan, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Nearly 4,000 passengers were stranded during the night in 12 express trains while workmen checked the line following an earthquake, the Japan National Railroads said today.

The quake, in the Izu Peninsula in central Japan, had an intensity of four on the Japanese scale of seven. It caused no damage and no injuries.

SWAPO Boycott Thought a Failure

Namibians Vote Heavily In First Biracial Elections

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 4 (AP) — Under the shadow of rifle-carrying South African soldiers, thousands of blacks went to the polls for the first time in Namibia today despite calls by black political leaders for a nationwide boycott of the elections.

Police Commissioner Maj. Gen. Vic Verster warned the South African-governed territory's 100,000 whites and 900,000 previously disfranchised blacks to be braced for the prospect of terror attacks by guerrillas opposed to the first multiracial elections.

The South-West Africa People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations as the representative of the people of Namibia, and the black Namibia National Front ordered supporters to boycott the elections, saying that they would be rigged in favor of pro-South African parties.

SWAPO, fighting a 13-year guerrilla war in Namibia, seeks to impose a leftist government that the South Africans fear would provide a base for black nationalists to try to topple the Pretoria administration.

Observers who visited remote polling stations reported a heavy vote. Reports from independent observers in Ovamboland, SWAPO's reputed main source of support, in northern Namibia bordering Angola, indicated that the boycott had failed.

Electoral supervisors said that they had ordered a halt to proceedings at one Windhoek polling station where black voters were being brought to the ballot boxes by officials of the South-African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Apart from the DTA, four other groups are contesting the elections — two white rightist parties and two small multiracial movements.

Illiterate blacks were being handed ballot papers representing the parties by such symbols as an elephant, the two-fingered "V" for victory, sign and a black-and-white handshake.

Most blacks interviewed here said that they were voting for the DTA. "It's the party that will bring peace," said Andreas Gomo, a black driver.

Most whites, on the other hand, said they had voted for rightist parties advocating continued white minority rule.

The elections are being held despite calls by the United Nations, President Carter and SWAPO to cancel them in favor of UN-organized elections, proposed by the world body for early next year.

South Africa, which has invited about 360 observers and journalists to witness the elections, wants Namibians to elect their own representatives, who will then draft an independence constitution. They will also be asked to advise whether to allow UN elections.

South African Foreign Minister Rieff Botha last weekend affirmed his government's decision to cooperate with the United Nations in holding later independence elections. SWAPO and the NNF support UN elections.

Judge Martinus Steyn, South African administrator of the territory, said today that the new assembly would have minimal powers — to draft the independence constitution and to make administrative recommendations to him as the ultimate authority over the territory.

He said that he would retain a veto over decisions of the legislature, including the final draft of the constitution.

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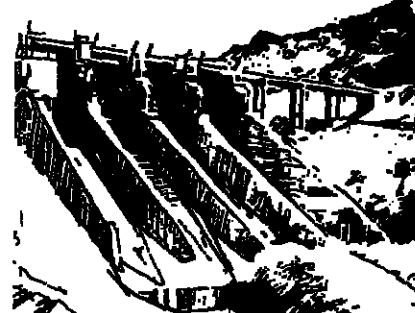
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Knife-Edge in Iran

Events in Iran are approaching the edge of the knife. The shah himself has executed a tactical withdrawal from the forefront of the struggle to save his throne and left the job to the temporary administration of his generals. The generals have decided to enforce their will, and the people are reacting violently. Whether the violence will grow sufficiently during the holy month of Moharram to bring about the overthrow of the regime is now the only question.

It is clearly difficult for Westerners to weigh the strength and validity of the internal elements which make up the conflict in Iran. Western opinion has therefore polarized in support of the one known quantity, which is the shah and the throne itself. Ranged against him is a bewildering assembly of which the strongest, though not the most cohesive, group is the religious opposition of conservative Moslems inspired by the Ayatollah Khomeini, who is exiled in France. He is calling on Iranians to resist the government across the board.

Then there is the old bourgeois National Front which gained fame in the early 1950s when Premier Mohammed Mossadegh forced the shah to flee the country for a brief time. More important is the discontented new middle class spearheaded by students and civil servants. And now the Tudeh Communist Party has made a reappearance, at least in denunciatory government communiques. Finally there is the poor mass of the Iranians themselves whose chronic grievances, barely yet articulated, are there presumably waiting to support the highest bidder.

It is easy to point out how the Shah has mismanaged things during his 37 years on

the throne. He has been obdurate to the end in refusing to transform his regime into the kind of constitutional monarchy that his subjects could understand and for which supporters abroad could summon up enthusiasm. And yet if he survives this crisis it is probably the first gesture he will make.

It is easy, too, to describe the devastation which the maldistribution of oil wealth has visited on a traditional and fragile society. But if the shah does go, it is hard to see how the country can escape a full-scale civil war, a war which would throw up unforeseeable leadership or no leadership at all. For it is clear that the generals the shah has put in charge are not leaders but custodians.

So the stakes involve not only the fate of a government but the fate of the country. Iran is of immense strategic importance to the West, not only because of its oil but because of its geographical position. Its geography alone, before its oil mattered much, made it a prize the Soviet Union was willing to risk a great deal for 30 years ago. Since then Iran has emerged as an essential piece on Western geopolitical and economic planning, a bastion in fact. Obviously, the West's primary concern is that the bastion should not crumble.

Unfortunately, the news from Tehran indicates that the bastion may be crumbling fast. The generals have shown themselves so far fairly determined to uphold law and order in the streets if they can persuade the middle class to abide by their orders. But popular emotion aroused and orchestrated for its own sake by the mullahs may create a tidal wave that would sweep all before it, leaving a desert in its wake, a desert in which Western interests and a Western power would be hard put to maintain any genuine presence.

Namibia: Dangerous Waters

Charts of the shores of South-West Africa are studded with such ominous warnings as "Foul bottom; discolored waters." So numerous are the shipwrecks in that forbidding region that it is called the Skeleton Coast. As South Africa prepares to withdraw from its 63-year stewardship of the much-disputed territory, it may be steering straight and recklessly into political waters just as dangerous.

After finally agreeing last April to UN-supervised elections that would transform South-West Africa into an independent nation called Namibia, South Africa threatens now to unravel the patiently negotiated deal. Instead of awaiting improvement in the UN plan, sponsored by the United States and its Western allies, the authorities in Pretoria are holding "internal" elections. The South-West Africa Peoples Organization, a guerrilla-backed group whose exiled leaders had also accepted the Western proposal, is boycotting the vote.

This first internal election is at best a useless exercise; it could also cause a crisis. South African leaders will not answer the central question of what the body being elected is supposed to do. If the answer is nothing, and internationally supervised balloting occurs next year as originally intended, perhaps no real harm will have been done. However, South Africa offers no guarantee on this count. It promises only to do its best to "persuade" the newly elected leaders to accept the UN plan and presence and thus to legitimize Namibia's independence in the eyes of the world. The South Africans have been telling President Carter and others that they will not be able to force such a result.

That is both unconvincing and dangerous. It may be ironic that a world that so hotly and so long contested South Africa's trusteeship of the territory now insists it is the responsible authority there. But it is; and it exercised both responsibility and authority in accepting the Western plan. It cannot now wash its hands, or claim they are tied; nor can it credibly contend that the body to be elected is free to transform itself into a constituent assembly and a national government.

If the leaders elected this week reject the second, supervised election or stack the political deck against SWAPO, African nations

will surely demand that the United Nations impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The Western nations have vetoed sanctions in the past, but they could not lightly do so in such circumstances. They could probably do no more than limit the scope and severity of a boycott. Any boycott would be particularly painful for Britain and some innocent, landlocked black nations. Whatever the effect of sanctions, moreover, the Namibia problem would only grow. SWAPO would extend its currently low-level military insurgency. Despite the denials of the South Africans, it is widely believed that they accepted the Western plan only because they thought SWAPO never would.

That has been the approach of their government all along. For a long time Pretoria officials refused to deal with SWAPO or tolerate the idea of its "Communist" leaders forming a neighboring government. In fact, some well-informed South Africans have always doubted that the organization is monolithically Marxist or, indeed, that it was sure to win a free election in the territory.

Even more troubling is the impression that the new South African government would prefer an early showdown, including the risk of sanctions, on the issue of South-West Africa rather than later over South Africa's internal racial policies. Some Pretoria officials may believe it is time to call the world's attention to the bluff; that some Western nation will in the end veto sanctions and that many will in any case evade them. Others appear to think that international retribution is inevitable and that the bullet is better bitten now.

In persuading South Africa to steer a safer course, the rest of the world, too, has responsibilities. The size and composition of the proposed UN peacekeeping force can be reasonably adjusted to meet South African complaints. And when finally admitted to the territory, it must really keep the peace and insure a fair election. SWAPO's rival local parties, including a multiracial group called the Turnhalle Alliance, represent real constituencies. Power in the new nation should not be handed to any group. Having promised to do its best to persuade its proteges in the territory to accept the UN round of voting, South Africa needs to make sure that its best is good enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A Most Depressing Tale

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — One day last June my eye was caught by a headline on Page 1 of the Times of London, "Vasectomies for Coypu Suggested," it said.

The Times reported that the government's Coypu Strategy Group was worried. Britain now had more than 8,000 wild coypos, "large rodents with hearty appetites for farm crops such as carrots." Coypos trapped did not show much enthusiasm for their work; and besides, animal-lovers released coypos from the traps. Hence the headline-making idea.

The story quoted Dr. Morris Gosling of the Coypu Research Laboratory in Norwich as saying that he had once eaten cooked coypos at a dinner of the London Zoological Society. "It was not very exciting," Gosling said.

Riveting Report

The world will not soon again read the like of the riveting coypos report. The Times has shut down, its publication suspended indefinitely by management in an attempt to stop union harassment. And with it goes a unique expression of the endearing quirkiness in the British character.

The labor dispute at the Times is no quaint affair. The intensity of feelings between labor and management makes the recent newspaper strike in New York look like a picnic. The Times is owned by Rupert Murdoch, a man who writes letters of a kind that no other paper gets — or at least publishes.

The letters explore points of wondrous irrelevance. Who had the first picnic of the year? (Five people wrote to say they had picked on New Year's Eve.) Did people in country houses at the turn of the century eat their porridge standing? When did the casual greeting kiss come into fashion?

Then there are letters that celebrate what could be called post-imperial feats of mock derring-do. Last June Mr. C.E.C. Dickens wrote: "Some years ago I was bringing a destroyer home from the Far East and was required to report my position twice a day. One evening, I saw that we would be passing close to where the Greenwich Meridian touched the Equator, so arranged to arrive there dead on midnight. Once there I altered my course so that my position signal read: At 0000 my position Latitude 000007N.

Conditions at Times Newspapers Ltd. are an extreme example of the lawless labor relations that plague Britain. The country pays a heavy price economically. But it is worse to see feudal unions threaten the existence of Britain's still remarkably diverse press.

Another depressing note about the struggle at the Times is that the chief British left, in such organs as the New Statesman, sees the whole thing as a capitalist plot. British trade unions are so reactionary that it is extraordinary in general to see them embraced as comrades by the intellectual left. In the case of the print unions it is grotesque.

Suspension of the Sunday Times deprives Britain of what may be its most important newspaper. Under a scrappy editor, Harry Evans, the paper has challenged the country's deep tradition of official secrecy. It has proved, contrary to the current U.S. press mystique, that a newspaper can get vital information from confidential sources without any special legal protection.

Eccentricity

But the daily eccentricity of the Times, its curious flavor of clubrooms and Oxford Colleges, will also be hard to do without. It is not only the news columns, with their occasional glimpse of animal-loving Britons wondering how to deal with an unruly coypos. The quality of the Times comes as much from its readers, who write letters of a kind that no other paper gets — or at least publishes.

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"Sir, My son writes from Kenya that on Oct. 20 he and a friend, climbed Mount Elgon (14,152 feet), on the Kenya-Uganda border. At the summit it snowed heavily, and he was able to make a snowball. This he threw, with due ceremony, across the border from Kenya into Uganda."

Longitude 000007E. Course 0000. Speed 0.

"I had considered saying I was Nowhere but thought (probably correctly) that Their Lordships would not be amused."

Shortly before the Times closed, it published this letter from Mr. E.H. Cooke-Yarborough: "Sir, My son writes from Kenya that on Oct. 20 he and a friend, climbed Mount Elgon (14,152 feet), on the Kenya-Uganda border. At the summit it snowed heavily, and he was able to make a snowball. This he threw, with due ceremony, across the border from Kenya into Uganda."

There should be an alliance against the "polar bear," Teng went

The China Card, Peking-Style

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

PEKING — Contending that the Soviet Union has surpassed U.S. naval strength in the Western Pacific and has established Asian footholds in Afghanistan and Vietnam, Communist China is pressing hard for not only diplomatic relations with Washington but a strong Chinese-U.S. alliance against Moscow.

That was the foreign policy theme sounded in our two-hour exclusive interview with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, strongman of the Chinese regime. So anxious did he appear to form this alliance that he suggested retaining a special status for Taiwan and even recognized an important role for South Korea's anti-Communist government in Korean unification.

Thus, while the China card has fallen into disfavor at the U.S. State Department, it is alive and well in the Great Hall of the People. Diplomats at the U.S. liaison office here eagerly support "normalization" of relations with Peking (and cutting formal ties with the Nationalist regime on Taiwan), but on its own merits rather than as an anti-Soviet tactic. However, an alliance aimed against the Kremlin is the best reason for normalization, say the Chinese Communists.

No Time Limit

In his on-the-record but not-for-direct-quotation interview, Teng told us the sooner normalization takes place the better. But he set no time limit and implied no threats about what might happen if the American treaty, which he said was not a lower-ranking official, we met uttered a word about delayed normalization bringing reprisals against U.S. businessmen, much less a Chinese overture to Moscow.

It is a fact in the Pacific, Teng told us, that the Soviet Navy has surpassed the strength of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Beyond that, he stressed the pro-Soviet coup in Afghanistan and Moscow's alliance with Vietnam as part of the so-called Soviet-Asian security system.

This, said Teng, is closely related to Soviet naval strength; this is one thing and not two different things. To block the Russians, he pointed to the new Chinese-Japanese "peace and friendship" treaty. Much as Tokyo denies it, said Teng, the treaty's anti-hegemony clause is aimed squarely at Moscow. That produces better security in the region, he said, but a U.S.-Chinese treaty would bring better security to the whole world. The message would be: Let the Soviet Union be more careful.

There should be an alliance against the "polar bear," Teng went

on. With its own forces, the United States does not have enough strength. Only when there is an alliance between the U.S. and China, he added, will peace and stability in the world be assured. In rhetoric of SALT-2, he said an alliance would bring more stability than SALT-1 or SALT-9 or SALT-10 or even higher than SALT-10.

But is not Teng's plea for a firm U.S. stand in Asia contradicted by his call for U.S. abrogation of its defense treaty with Taiwan and withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea?

Differences

As reported earlier from here, Teng said he would not drastically transform Taiwan even if it were united with Communist China after normalization. Teng said: Mainland China has a different social and economic system, and Taiwan has a different social and economic system; Taiwan can retain its own social and economic system.

As for Korea, Teng gave no hint whatever of reported secret Chinese opposition to the U.S. troop pullout. But he made a remarkable statement that he understood South Korea's troops are by themselves adequate to repel an attack from the Communist north. What, more, he suggested that once U.S. troops leave, North Korea and South Korea can sit down to work out unification.

Lip Service

If Communist China's principle diplomatic strategy gives even lip service to maintaining a capitalist Taiwan and to recognizing South Korea as a factor in Korean unification, then he must badly want the U.S. alliance.

The notion that after normalization the Chinese might play the Soviet card — an idea shared by widely different reasons by Taiwan officials and U.S. diplomats — I brushed off by Teng. To begin with, the Soviet Union would have to move 1 million troops from its Chinese border. But they will do that, Teng said; it is not possible.

Teng said it is yet to be determined whether the United States has decided to solve its China problem. A lower-level English-speaking Chinese put it to us more bluntly: "I rather doubt President Carter has the will for normalization." But these were not words of threat or anger. The Chinese and their little leader feel that an alliance with the Americans against the polar bear is so natural it cannot be denied forever. They say the sooner the better, but sooner or later nonetheless.

'Scholarship Is for Sale'

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — As disputes flourish at several U.S. universities over the conditions that accompany donations of Mideast oil money for professorships and research programs, the faraway benefits ought to be understood as an essential but little-discussed fact.

It is not difficult to seduce academe. Therefore, there is no need to enshrine these deals in emotion-stirring charters of rights and obligations, for, if the money is there, dear sheikhs, they'll beat you to bed 9 out of 10 times.

In making these observations, there is no intent here to calibrate the moral rectitude of academe versus other segments of society. Rather, the object is to demonstrate that many of these eruptions of academic purity have been needlessly ignited by the donors' misguided demands for some continuing measure of influence over what they are financing.

Such demands indicate a dearth of understanding of the vulnerabilities, economics and internal politics of contemporary academe, which, like any entity fallen on hard times, tends to be alert for incoming signs of respect and discreet opportunities for material improvement.

By recognizing this, even the seamy Rev. Moon enjoys felicitous relations with many international celebrities of scholarship, hundreds of whom — including Nobel laureates, chaired professors, and like — annually show up, at Moon's expense, for his big pow-

wow on science and culture. Moon's method: Guarantee freedom of discussion to these multi-degreed freeholders and they will not mind if their host later exploits their lustrious names, if only by broadcasting that they were his guests.

Moon, of course, is dealing with junketing individuals, whereas the recent controversies over oil money for academe concern institutional arrangements, such as endowments for chairs or funds to establish and operate research centers. In connection with such ongoing arrangements, the critical element is form, which, even for penurious institutions — perhaps especially for them — requires that the benefactor show reverence for academic integrity. This is easily achieved by handing over the money, no strings attached, with the simple specification that it is to be used, at the university's discretion, for research and teaching in a given subject area. By using this form, controversy over doing business with any particular donor is easily forestalled, for the much-needed money is not accompanied by any intrusion on academe's venerable values. Isn't it?

Subtle Process

Not altogether, for now enters the principle that the milkman's horse does not have to be told where to stop. Money, for example, is not accompanied by any intrusion on academe's venerable values. Isn't it?

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ings, staff appointments, fudging conditions possibly offensive to donors, and who gets invited to the conference. This is especially so if the donor is cagey enough to make as some do, that after perhaps 5 or 10 years, additional support will be discussed.

Not a Word

The problem is not confined to money of any national, ethnic or ideological origin. The problem is always there but especially so when the donor is rich and the recipient is hungry. This was demonstrated several years ago when a major university press decided not to publish the Pentagon Papers for fear of offending the university's major source of research support, the Department of Defense, in the court of arriving at that decision, no word passed between the university and the department.

If oilmen wish to support U.S. studies of the Middle East, the need not guard against an unfriendly outcome. Though a residue of independence does, in fact, persist in academe, scholarship, in the main, follows the money and does not often offend those who provide it — regardless of commencement day thumb-thumping about academic freedom and integrity. Scholarship is for sale. It's just that the language of this peculiar marketplace can be confusing for outsiders.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

International Opinion

Ceausescu's Call

[Romanian] President Ceausescu's... refusal to increase his military budget, as ordered by Moscow, or to allow his troops to wage war on orders from anyone but himself is doubly significant because he revealed himself in a blaze of publicity. This may simply mean that he is beating the drum to call

for greater unity and economic effort at home. But it could just be that he is blowing an alarm trumpet to warn the world of Soviet plans to subdue him by force, as the equally defiant Dubcek was crushed in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago. Drum or trumpet, it is a brave sound, but with ominous echoes.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1903

LONDON — An ingenious device which will in the future carry our mail at a speed of 250 miles an hour is shortly to undergo a practical test in Italy. The device is a tiny little buggy that clamps onto telegraph wires and glides along the wires between the supporting poles. Special poles equipped to lift letters up to the telegraph wires and place them into the elevated buggies will be widely dispersed for easy convenience in placing one's mail. Postage stamps will be automatically canceled as the letter glides by a small press affixed to the pole.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1928

WASHINGTON — President Coolidge today addressed a special joint session of Congress for perhaps the last time before he leaves office. Observing that the Treasury surplus for the current fiscal year was less than 1 percent of the total governmental budget, he declared: "The present Congress must refrain from new appropriations, for otherwise we will reach the end of the year with the unthinkable result of an unbalanced budget. I am certain that we shall never see the passing of legislation that would involve such financial disgrace."

Letters

Endorsement

No one could conceivably accuse the Carter administration of inconsistency. After Ambassador Young clearly established the presence of Cuban troops in Africa as "a stabilizing factor," Mrs. Carter, Vice President Mondale and Joseph Califano have now endorsed the assassins of the Jones Temple people in Guyana for identical objectives in Latin America.

BARON H. S. STROUT, Estepona, Spain.

Brainwashing

The publicity given to the Jonestown cult suicide-murders has revealed a lot of confused thinking about the expression "brainwashing." Does it exist? Should it be made a criminal offense?

Inducing a person to give up his own thoughts in favor of other thoughts that you intend to plant in his mind is not restricted to concentration camps and suicide cults. The widespread use of the terms "soft sell" and "hard sell" shows that it is a daily occurrence. Influencing the minds of others

is present to a minor degree in things as innocuous as suggestions. Intermediate steps on the way up to brainwashing include: proposing, begging, persuading, disarming, exhorting, demanding, threatening. The problem is not in mind control itself, but in the degree of force with which it is applied and in the consequences which may result from an ill-advised application. Where does hard sell stop and brainwashing begin?

W.R. MILLER, Vevey, Switzerland.

Rights Issue

I see that the U.S. Congress continues to busy itself with Soviet citizens who wish to leave their country while ignoring ex-U.S. citizens who wish the right to return to theirs.

For example, in Moscow (IHT, Nov. 16) "12 U.S. Senators Visiting Moscow Ask Kremlin for Humane Action" and handed over a list of

names and cases to Soviet authorities.

If those who have lost U.S. citizenship or who are unable to transmit U.S. citizenship to their children will write to me, at Citizenship Committee, Association of Americans Resident Overseas, 49, Rue Pierre Charon, 75008 Paris, I will submit a list of their names and cases to these 12 U.S. senators, who composed the delegation, headed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.

PHYLLIS MICHAUX, Paris.

Ruins of Angkor

The item "Ruins of Angkor May Be Opened to Tourists by Cambodian Regime" (IHT, Nov. 14) is misleading in saying that "Angkor has been closed to visitors since the Communist victory over the government of Lon Nol in 1975." In point of fact, Angkor has been included in the itinerary of all recent visitors known to me, and I have seen photographs of personal friends of mine taken against a background of the famous monument while there.

DR. MALCOLM CALDWELL, London.

Fashion

Sale of 'Chanel Collection' Draws Mixed Reaction

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, Dec. 4 (IHT) — The Chanel sale at Christie's last weekend brought £68,655 (about \$138,000) for the clothes and £21,420 for the jewelry (all of it fake). The sale represented clothes collected by Lillian Grumbach who, the catalog said, was the late designer's closest colleague for the last 14 years of her life. (Actually, says the House of Chanel, Mrs. Grumbach left the firm in 1970, one year before Miss Chanel's death.)

Reaction to the affair from the House of Chanel was cool and skeptical. "We know nothing about that sale and are not interested," said the firm's Marie-Louise de Clermont-Tonnerre. "Frankly, we question whether all those clothes were authentic. Everybody knew that Chanel owned very few clothes and often said, 'I live in three suits.'"

Cleverly Worded

In fact, although the sale catalog was cleverly worded — "Sale of the personal collection of Chanel" — a close look at the program shows that relatively few items were actually worn by the late designer.

"Fiddlesticks," responded Christie's spokesman Mark Wrey. "We're sure that a lot of those clothes belonged to Chanel, because she was a very tiny woman



Oslo museum paid \$4,800 for Chanel beige tweed suit with pink silk shirt.

and we had a hard time finding models to wear the clothes." Mrs. de Clermont-Tonnerre also objected to two lots of white pique overalls. "Anybody who approached Chanel knew she never

worked in overalls. She always worked in a suit, complete with her hat and all her jewelry. Frankly, we feel Mrs. Grumbach should have donated those clothes to a museum."

While the money involved was not huge by Christie's standards, the house felt that the sale was well worthwhile. "It was very glamorous," said Wrey. "We had over 1,000 people for champagne and 11 international television networks. While we did not make it black-tie, a lot of people came in dressed to the hilt. The rooms were decorated with lilies and gladioli; Chanel's favorite flowers, and were furnished with French Impressionist paintings and 18th-century furniture — which happen to go on the block next week."

Closed-Circuit TV

Models paraded the clothes in three rooms, with the auctioneers coordinated by closed-circuit television. On hand were museum representatives, antique dealers and private buyers. The most notable absentee was Diana Vreeland, head of the Metropolitan Museum's Fashion Institute in New York and famous for her fashion retrospectives.

The most interesting lots were bought by museums, with the top price of £2,400 paid by an Oslo museum for a beige suit bound with braid and a pink silk shirt — the catalog said Chanel designed it for

herself and wore it often. A black, sleeveless side-buttoning dress (again, according to the catalog, made by Miss Chanel for herself) went to the Victoria and Albert Museum for £1,200.

Some of the highest amounts were paid for accessories, many of

which can still be found in Chanel's boutique for a fraction of the auction prices. For instance, an oval filigree brooch of simulated rubies and emeralds and held together by paste fetched a stiff £1,000 from Robin Symes, an English antique dealer acting for a Geneva colleague. The brooch is said to have been Chanel's favorite.

£400 Handbag

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C., paid a surprising £400 for a handbag of navy-blue quilted jersey with gilt-chain handle; its equivalent can be had today at the Paris Chanel boutique for about half that price.

One of the largest private customers was Baroness David de Rothschild who bought costume jewelry lots totaling £700 and a little black dress for £1,500.

Among the odds and ends were three pairs of silk pajamas (not a word whether or not they were worn by Mademoiselle Chanel); five pairs of gloves (see also the catalog); a pair of shoes (see also the catalog); and several pairs of sling-back shoes.

An interesting facet of the show was that, according to Wrey, it made no difference whether Chanel actually wore the clothes. That she presumably cut and sewed them, or supervised their sewing, apparently was enough for collectors to pay prices that were often comparable to what the new equivalents would bring today.

300 Years Back

Gunter Grass Drums Up Past in West Germany

By Alison Smale

BONN (UPI) — In the early 1960s Gunter Grass was the enfant terrible of German literature, attacking his fellow countrymen for repressing the Nazi past which he recalled vividly in novels like "The Tin Drum," "Cat and Mouse" and "Dog Years."

In the late 1960s Grass was on the attack again, this time from election platforms in support of the liberal Willy Brandt and his Social Democrat party.

Now Grass has launched a new campaign. He wants Germans to look back 300 years to Baroque literature and the events of the Thirty Years War, which he thinks throw light on Germany today.

Grass began his latest crusade at a recent reading at Bonn University. Most of the 2,000 students expressed surprise when Grass announced he would read an unfinished story portraying a fictitious meeting of Baroque literati at Telgte, 90 miles north of Bonn. "Where?" shouted one listener. "Telgte," Grass replied. "I know, today we all know Spain better than our own German territory."

Ignorance

What Grass is talking about is young Germans' ignorance of their own past and of the beginnings of German literature.

He cites the United States — "where no one today talks about Vietnam" — and "stagnating literature in Britain, where people live as if they still had the empire," as examples of the dangers of not looking back into the national past.

Grass said Germans could hardly fail to remember their recent history — a war lost, a country divided. Grass insisted he did not want to see Germans haunted by the Nazi "dog years," but said that they cannot be forgotten.

He called on his Bonn audience to look back 300 years and draw conclusions for the present.

"The Baroque period was the beginning of German literature," Grass said after his reading. "More importantly, the Thirty Years War and the Peace of Westphalia (in 1648) made sure the north-south division in Germany was the decisive division. Münster and Mecklenburg (two North German cities now separated by the West-East German border) have more in common today than Münster and a southern city in West Germany," Grass said.

Skeptical listeners "The German inferiority complex were born then, too. The Germans saw French, Swedish and Spanish nationalism fought out on their soil. They developed a strong need and desire to catch up with other nations."

"This knowledge helps us when

we have to deal with current forms of hysteria."

Many student listeners seemed skeptical. "Banal, superficial," murmured one. "Too intellectual," whispered another.

Grass has no illusions about the limits of his appeal, but said it was his only political activity today.

"I can only increase the numbers of those who are not indifferent to their past," he said.

West Germans soon will be exposed to another of Grass's "blasts from the past." Twenty years after he wrote "The Tin Drum," it is being filmed by Munich director Volker Schlöndorff.

Grass agreed to the movie because "Schlöndorff was the first director who imbibed the atmosphere of the book, and that is what he will film."

Grass displayed similar care with the translation of "The Flounder," his latest work, recently published in English. He was the first German author, and possibly the first in the world, to stipulate in his contract that he meet his translators before they finished their work.

The venture marks the first time the entire Shakespearean canon has been produced for TV. It is being jointly financed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Time-Life Productions of New York. BBC will pitch the series to universities and networks worldwide. Screenings are scheduled in early 1979 for European and Israeli interests, and negotiations are in progress with NHK, Japan's equivalent of the BBC.

The producer of the series producer is Cedric Messina. Two unknowns, Patrick Ryecart and Rebecca Saire, star in "Romeo and Juliet," others in the cast include Sir John Gielgud, Michael Hordern and Celia Johnson. Other plays in the first year's season are "Richard II," "As You Like It," "Julius Caesar," "Measure for Measure" and "Henry VIII."

Spokesmen say each play is straightforward, universally accessible and free of archaisms.

Money

London Bridge Is Coining Pounds

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — In its 970 years of recorded history, London Bridge has earned many claims to fame and affection.

Its various spans have carried uncounted millions across the Thames and housed generations of merchants and artisans. Serving for more than five centuries as London's lifeline, its decks supported shops, mills and chapels and its arches folled a revolution. From its gates were exhibited the heads of criminals and martyred saints.

The beloved bridge inspired nursery rhymes and was revered like a medieval cathedral. It attracted bequests dedicated "to God and the bridge." While one of its incarnations was moved to Arizona, a newer version of the span still graces the River Thames.

Almost unknown, however, is the fact that London Bridge is also a monument to shrewd investment, its managers having parlayed early legacies into an uncalculated fortune now worth perhaps \$75 million. Its trust fund, which has paid for three nearby bridges as well, is probably the longest established fund in history.

"I know of no older one," said Richard Luff, who as surveyor of the Corporation of London is in charge of managing the bulk of the holdings.

Real Estate

The money — it really does belong to the bridge itself, not to the governmental unit — has always been invested almost exclusively in real estate. The pieces of land and other items bequeathed to the bridge as early as 1122 have been leased, swapped, developed and even used as collateral for loans, but only rarely sold.

"What it proves," Luff said in his Guildhall office the other day, "is that if you're investing over centuries, there really has been no substitute for bricks and mortar."

In the face of panics, depression and all other financial misfortunes known to man, Luff said, "there has been no time I am aware of in which it failed to provide what was required."

The origins of the fund, which is called Bridge House Estates, is

lost in the mists of time. Most probably, it was set up for building one of the wooden Saxon bridges. In the 12th century the monks of Bermonsey were drawing a grant of five shillings a year from lands owned by the bridge.

Its first real growth appears to have accompanied the great, 19-arch bridge started by Peter of Colechurch in 1174. It took 32 years to span the river's heavy bridge was one of the marvels of the medieval world. It stood for 625 years until replaced by the Rennie bridge in 1831; this is the one that was bought by the McCulloch Oil Corporation, and reconstructed at Lake Havasu, Ariz., in 1971.

Third Incarnation

Over the years, Bridge House Estates has rebuilt London Bridge and financed construction and maintenance of the neighboring Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower bridges as

opment created commercial demand, not the other way around, and he decreed that houses and shops should be built on the bridge. The rents contributed to the upkeep.

The income of Bridge House Estates, much of it from land in Finsbury Circus and less elegant Southwark, was about \$5 million last year.

Canny Managers

The latest bequest came in 1675, when one Roger Goodday left 20 shillings a year from "The Bull," presumably a pub. Since then, the growth of Bridge House Estates has been due entirely to the market and the cannyness of its managers.

Trustees have traditionally sold surplus bridge material and rented out idle equipment. The Rennie bridge, in fact, earned money both before it was completed and after it closed. In 1828 the curious public was charged a "moderate" fee to climb around the construction

London Bridge is also a monument to shrewd investment, its managers having parlayed early legacies into an uncalculated fortune now worth perhaps \$75 million.

well. The third incarnation of the bridge was opened in 1973 by Queen Elizabeth II.

One of the early legacies was a 76-acre farm, which besides corn, rye and oats is believed also to have provided timber for repairs to the bridge and its other property. But not long after the land was developed, beginning in the 1880s, the Leasehold Reform Act froze the ground rent for 2,000 years, and now two-thirds of the 750 houses have been sold.

In researching the subject, however, Luff discovered that King John, of Magna Carta fame, was probably the first developer.

"The one thing that has struck me," he declared, "has been the constant reminder that there is nothing new under the sun — even in the property world."

King John believed that devel-

works; 140 years later McCulloch paid \$2.5 million for granite remains.

Bridge House Estates has also managed to fend off most attempts by politicians who eyed its riches. It failed, however, to prevent Henry III, King John's successor, from seizing the money and ordering some to be paid to his consort, Queen Eleanor. Bridge funds were also used to support troops on the continent and in Ireland.

Although fund assets are today still tied up in property, Luff says he makes sure it remains "a cash-flow operation."

He and his fellow trustees also tend to plan farther ahead than most investors to make sure London Bridge never falls down again.

"In any rationalization I do, I'm not looking 20 years ahead," Luff declared. "I'm looking at the next century."

Feminism in U.S.

Women See Few Gains in Year

By Bill Curry

HOUSTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — A young woman carrying a symbolic torch of feminism came running into town and onto the cover of Time magazine a little over a year ago as 20,000 women gathered here to chart a course against sex discrimination.

In perhaps the most widely publicized women's gathering ever — financed with five million federal dollars — they adopted a 25-point plan of action calling for billions of dollars in federal funds and a nationwide drive to bring equality between the sexes.

The emotion of the moment was electric: The call went up for the right to abortion, the Equal Rights Amendment, gay rights and an end to double discrimination against minority women. "Houston" was transformed from place to event, to turning point.

A year later, however, only modest gains can be counted in the effort to make a reality of any national plan of action. And leaders concede that a growing public attitude against governmental spending, against taxation, against deficit — against government itself — may stymie many crucial proposals.

A Few Slices

"We didn't get the whole pie, but we expected more than a few slices of apple," says Dot Rivington of the League of Women Voters.

"It's not a backlash against the women's movement," adds Barbara Duke, a director of the National Organization for Women. "We're a victim of the times."

But what remains from the Houston meeting, and these other leaders say, is a sophisticated and extensive feminist political network that can be so effective that many people credit it with having forced Congress' vote to extend the ratification period for the ERA.

Too, the four-day conference here changed the lives of many who attended it, and proved crucial in evolving state legislation affecting women in opening women's centers and homes for battered wives and in advancing other small-scale

but nonetheless important projects across the nation.

"It depends on what you mean by the women's movement," says Boston Globe columnist Ellen Goodman. "If you mean a 10-point program, no, the year has not gone well. But if you mean the movement of women from one place to another [in society] it has gone well."

"I think it's all gone our way," says a disgruntled Phyllis Schlafly, a Stop-ERA leader who organized a so-called "pro-family" gathering — a counter-rally to the women's conference. "Part of the whole push is more federal power, more federal control, more bureaucracy," she says. "Prior to Houston it was diffi-

cult to describe the women's liberation movement. Houston made that definition very clear, and [showed] how anti-family it is."

Specifically, the past year has seen no additional states ratifying ERA; gay rights laws widely voted down; tightened restrictions on federal abortion funding; and the election of a Congress that seemingly will be even more skeptical of new federal spending programs than the last.

But Bella Abzug, the former Democratic congresswoman from New York and chairwoman of the National Women's Conference, cites legislative advances for women in pregnancy-disability insurance, training programs for displaced homemakers, tax-law revisions benefiting farm widows, health services for teen-age girls, and more participation in athletic competition.

Mrs. Abzug is now co-chairwoman of the National Advisory Committee on Women, which was named by President Carter to assist him on the implementation of the national plan of action.

"We got a lot of things," says one leader looking over the past year. "But we didn't get the thing that cost money."

In California, tax-cutting forces by Proposition 13 has begun to take its toll, and some county women's commissions have been eliminated or weakened. And programs to help battered wives, alcoholic women and delinquent girls face questionable futures. At a recent gathering in Sacramento of county women's representatives, a common theme was the possibility of having to turn to more private funding and to increased use of volunteers by women as a sort of unpaid exploitation.

Many women leaders also see a particular unemployment problem for women if the recession leads to "last hired, first fired" layoffs.

A number of women's group leaders see the biggest success of the past year as the 39-month extension for ERA ratification.

A record number of women were elected to office this fall, according to the National Women's Political Caucus, which sees resultant gains in ERA support in state legislatures that have not yet ratified it.

Schafly disputes that claim, pointing to an advisory referendum on ERA that failed in Nevada and a state constitution equal rights amendment that failed in Florida.

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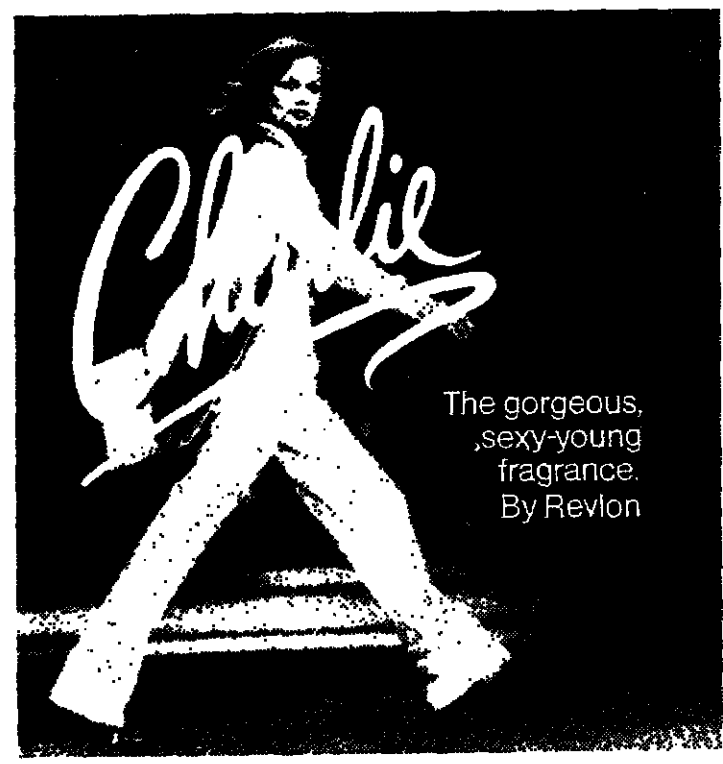
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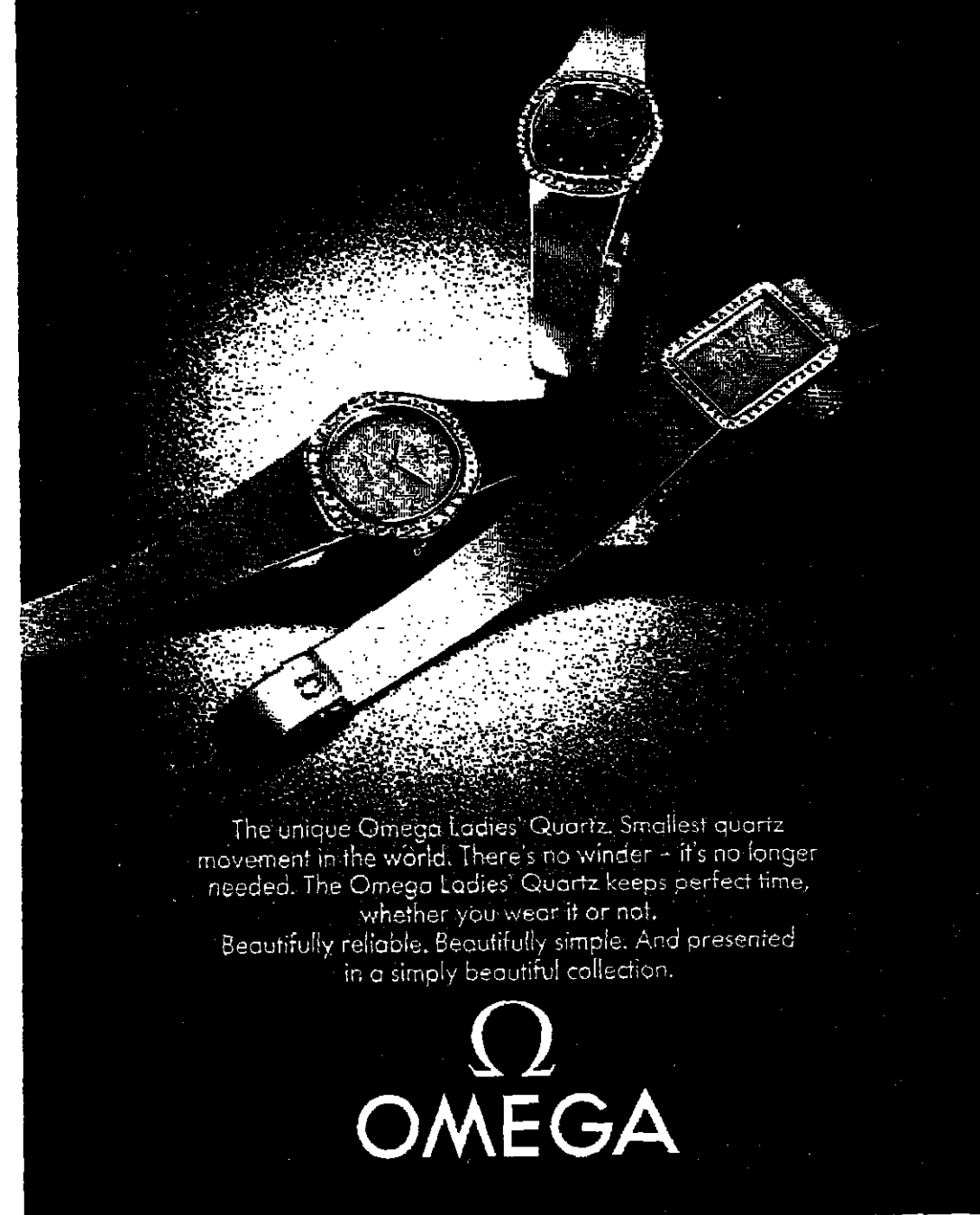
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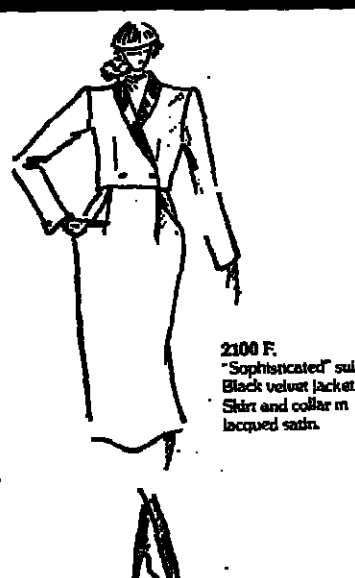
Omega Jewellery. Left to right: BA 891.8742 B, BA 891.8883 A, BA 891.8872 B. All three models with quartz movement, case and bracelet in 18 ct. gold, diamond-set bezel, sapphire crystal. Registered models.

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FINANCE

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Rising Yen Perils GNP Target

Ohira Spurs 7% Japan Growth

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — Japan's prime minister-designate Masayoshi Ohira said today he saw little chance of Japan living up to its promise of achieving a 7-percent growth rate in its gross national product.

Mr. Ohira, a former finance minister, won the presidential post of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party from Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in elections held last week.

"Domestic demand is progressing nicely," Mr. Ohira said, but because of the high yen our exports are not doing well so it has become extremely difficult to reach 7-percent growth rate. Even if we take measures to stimulate the economy, it is very unlikely that these will have any effect by the end of this fiscal year (March 31, 1979).

Asked if he intended to stimulate the economy, he replied: "We have lowered interest rates but now even if we do these things, there will be no results." Japan's large depressed industries are engaging in depression cartels and doing away with unnecessary equipment, but that is

U.S. Steel Concerns Reap Benefits of Trigger Price

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — By the second quarter of next year, the tide of steel imports that has been ebbing due to the government's trigger-price mechanism.

The formula — devised to halt cut-rate dumping of foreign steel in the United States — is about to make some imported steel products so expensive that steel buyers will be unlikely to order the items if they can get them from a domestic mill instead.

For months, the domestic industry has complained that the trigger price mechanism — which in effect sets a minimum price for foreign steel — has not been doing its job. Indeed, import tonnages through Oct. 31 were up 16.1 percent to \$17.7 million tons, and the value of those imports was up 30.3 percent to \$5.71 billion. Steel executives note that it is almost certain that 1978 import tonnages will surpass 1977's record \$19.3 million tons.

Importers, however, contend that the trigger-price mechanism has been very effective. As evidence, they point to domestic mills that are running at nearly 90 percent of capacity and rising steel prices.

Indeed, with the steel pricing picture for the 1979 first quarter becoming clear, it appears that importers will be the losers in the long run. The trigger price is due to rise 7 percent Jan. 1 while the domestic industry is increasing some prices about 5 percent, mostly on items in heavy demand. The difference in the price increases means that many of the price advantages that foreign steel has enjoyed will be squeezed and, at least in some cases, eliminated, giving buyers strong incentives to abandon the foreign products.

Take cold-rolled sheet steel, which is a high-volume product used in automobiles and appli-

Chinese Firms to Open Tokyo Offices

By Henry Scott-Stokes
TOKYO, Dec. 4 (NYT) — In a policy decision described as having great significance for China's economic relations with Japan specifically and with the West in general, Peking has widened its ties to the outside world with a decision to allow Chinese companies to open offices in Tokyo. Japanese officials disclosed over the weekend.

China has also decided to allow Japanese companies to open offices in Peking and to participate in joint ventures with the Chinese. Peking has also said it will consider whether to take low-interest Japanese government loans, equivalent to economic aid, according to officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Some 20 major Chinese trading and industrial corporations are expected to open offices in Tokyo, marking their first commercial tie outside of Hong Kong, the officials said. The Bank of China will also have a Tokyo office, they added.

One-Year Visas
Peking's moves suggest that China will show an equally liberal attitude toward Western, especially European, companies, as it is committed to a policy of not giving the Japanese special treatment.

Japan Air Lines is at present the only one of some 60 major Japanese concerns doing business in China to have a company sign in Peking. Japanese executives generally travel into China on short-term visas only. But, beginning next year, China plans to give all Japanese businessmen one-year visas. If requested, the Japanese officials said.

The decision on exchange of commercial representation — affecting various sectors of industry from banks to oil companies — comes at a time of rapidly mounting trade between China and Japan, China's biggest trade partner.

Sino-Japanese trade is up by about 50 percent in 1978 to well over \$5 billion out of total Chinese foreign trade of around \$20 billion.

China's shift away from "self-reliance" under the guidance of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping — the architect of China's new plan for "four modernizations" of the economy — should also benefit the United States after the normalization of relations with China.

The significance of the Chinese

Kockums in Pact to Join Swedish State Shipyards

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — The last privately owned major Swedish shipyard is being forced into the government-owned shipbuilding concern under the threat of liquidation, according to a preliminary agreement announced yesterday.

The government will take over the large, modern Kockums shipyard at Malmö for close to 30 million kronor (about \$6.74 million), or about 10 kronor per share, according to the tentative pact. That is less than a tenth of the share value of only a few years ago. Trading in Kockums shares was suspended early last month.

The government originally offered only a symbolic one krona per share, a bid which was categorically rejected by the Kockums board and shareholders at talks late Saturday. The agreement between the government and Kockums will have to be approved by shareholders Dec. 21 and by the parliament in a session early next year. Thus, the deal is not expected to become final until next March.

All major shipyards except Kockums were incorporated into a new state-owned concern, AB Svenska Varv, last year in an effort to save the industry from collapse. According to a government spokesman announced last month, a drastic paring down of about one-third of the employees will still be unavoidable, despite plans for alternative production lines.

Kockums, owned until a few years ago by a family of that name, which remains a major shareholder, reported a loss of 175 million kronor for the first eight months this year. The management predicted that the yard, which employs 4,600, would post a loss of about 200 million kronor by year's end.

The government will actually pay about 20 million kronor or 7 kronor per share for the Kockums stock, but the shareholders will retain company real estate valued at about 9 million kronor or 3 kronor for each of the 3 million shares.

U.K. Study Cites Less Growth and Fiscal Deflation

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — Lower monetary growth and some fiscal deflation will be needed next year if the British government wishes to stabilize the pound's exchange rate, a London Business School analysis asserts.

The study recognizes a fundamental shift in British exchange-rate policy over the last 20 years. "The authorities have clearly abandoned any attempt to achieve an artificial gain in competitiveness by exchange-rate depreciation. Instead they have indicated strongly that they would like to maintain a broadly stable effective rate to help control inflation," it says.

"This is in marked contrast to the (U.K.) Treasury strategy of a competitive exchange rate that was at its peak in 1976 when it got completely out of hand." At that time, the pound fell to a historic low of \$1.569 on Oct. 28, 1976, as Britain's official reserves were drained and the government turned to the International Monetary Fund for assistance.

Meanwhile, Britain's provisional wholesale price index for manufactured goods rose by 0.3 percent in November compared with October's 0.6-percent increase, the department of industry said. On a year-to-year basis, the wholesale price index was up 7.8 percent last month, the same as in October, with the unadjusted index at 157.1 (1975 Equals 100).

The official reserves, including dollars, gold and special drawing rights, fell by \$302 million in November to \$15.67 billion. The underlying outflow of reserves, net of official borrowing and repayments, was \$182 million, in part reflecting intervention by the Bank of England on the foreign exchange market.

Volvo Deal Rejected

OSLO, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Norwegian financial experts said today they cannot recommend the Norwegian purchase of a 40-percent stake in Volvo of Sweden because the Norwegian capital market is too small.

The Financial Analysts Society said in a report the capital aspect of the deal is underestimated and the capital market could not meet the planned private subscription.

Copper Strike in Peru

LIMA, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — A miners' strike paralyzed operations at Peru's largest copper mine today, a spokesman for the U.S.-based Southern Peru Copper Corp. reported. The Cusajone mine, some 812 miles south of Lima, accounted for 170,000 of the 400,000 tons of copper production in Peru this year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

American Express Net Seen Up

American Express earnings in the fourth quarter will be up from the 96 cents a share earned a year earlier, according to chairman James Robinson. Consolidated net income for 1978 will be above \$300 million, or about \$4.21 a share, up from \$3.65 last year. He adds that "1979 will be another good year."

Flick Group Expects Flat Earnings

The Friedrich Flick group says it has ended its three-year diversification program after outlays of approximately 1.6 billion Deutsche marks designed to broaden the group's operating base. At the same time, the company says it expected 1978 net profit would be about the same as 1977's 57.5 million DM. Foreign sales, however, have improved in the first nine months by 16 percent to 5.5 billion DM from a year earlier. The greatest share of the investments went to the United States for developing a foreign profile. The remainder was split between capital boosts for its units and broadening of its domestic base. Overseas investments were 800 million DM for a 31-percent stake in W.R. Grace and 210 million DM for a 34.5-percent stake in U.S. Filter Corp.

IBM Develops New Circuit

International Business Machines says it has developed a new silicon circuit technology that achieves nearly a tenfold increase in circuit density over existing types of circuits. It added that the experimental IBM one-micrometer circuits are believed to be the smallest silicon logic circuits yet fabricated in large numbers. The new technology is capable of producing 256,000 memory locations on a chip, it says, up from the current maximum of 64,000. The circuit is also capable of switching three to four times faster than previous circuits and also dissipates one-tenth the power of existing circuits. No estimate was given as to when the new technology would be incorporated into IBM products.

Thyssen Turnover Up 11%

Thyssen AG says world group turnover rose 11 percent in the Sept. 30 year to 23.4 billion Deutsche marks from the previous year, but earnings were "insufficient." Domestic consolidated turnover of Thyssen AG showed a 2.5-percent drop to 19.2 billion DM with order inflow up 7 percent at 20.4 billion DM due to large capital investment orders. However, thyssen said this was not yet reflected in turnover due to the long duration of the orders.

GM Sees Record Sales Next Year

General Motors chairman Thomas Murphy, in a direct challenge to economists and analysts who are forecasting a drop in U.S. car sales next year, predicts that total deliveries of new cars will rise to record levels in 1979 and that domestically built vehicles will increase their share of the market. Overall, he says he expects continued growth of the U.S. economy and improved consumer confidence to provide automakers a boom year with sales at 11.5 million units, including imports. His forecast is in sharp contrast with the view of a growing number of economists and analysts who are predicting that total car sales next year will decline to about 10.4 million units from about 11.3 million this year due to a lack of consumer confidence.

OPEC Nations Top Borrowers of Funds

By Bhushan Bahrce
BASEL, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — Oil-exporting countries were the largest net borrowers of new funds from the international banking system in the second quarter this year and for the first time since the oil-price increase in 1973, actually drew down their deposits, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) reported over the weekend.

It said that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries borrowed \$2 billion and withdrew \$2.3 billion. This development reflected the rapid contraction in these countries' payments surpluses, and the \$2.2-billion decline in their gross official reserves during the first half this year, it added.

The withdrawal of oil funds was fairly widespread. Among countries drawing down their deposits were Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran and Venezuela. In contrast, new borrowings were largely concentrated in Venezuela and Algeria. The bulk of the OPEC funds withdrawn, or about \$2.7 billion, was in dollars, while about one-third of the new borrowing was also in the U.S. currency.

In reporting on the international banking scene, BIS said the dollar value of external assets of banks in the Group of 10 countries, along with those of Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland and the branches of U.S. banks in offshore centers grew by \$22 billion to \$733 billion in the second quarter. If double-counting from redemptions of funds between banks was excluded, the increase was about \$15 billion, or about the same as in the first quarter this year. However, the BIS noted that if seasonal changes were

Dollar Eases On Speculation Over EMS Rates

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — The dollar eased against the major currencies in active foreign exchange dealings today amid speculation that an exchange rate realignment will precede the launching of a European Monetary System.

Speculation about a possible currency realignment, particularly an upward revaluation of the deutsche mark, put pressure on other members of the existing European joint currency float, or snake, with the Belgian franc, for instance, falling to its floor against the mark. This pressure spilled over into French franc, sterling, lira and dollar dealings.

European central banks were actively intervening. The Bundesbank bought about \$45 million, according to sources. The Swiss National Bank purchased around \$25 million and the Norwegian central bank absorbed another \$25 million. The Italian authorities sold almost \$40 million to support the lira, sources said.

The Bank of France apparently bought \$10 million but reportedly sold a considerable amount of francs for Deutsche marks in an effort to push up the mark's cross-rate to around 230-235 francs per 100 DM before entering the EMS. The cross-rate up to the end of last week had been hovering around 229 francs.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York appeared to lend support to the dollar later in the session, though "not aggressively," one trader said.

The dollar dropped 2.3 pfennig to 1.9150 DM and lost 2.4 cents to 1.7115 Swiss francs. It fell to 4.4088 French francs from 4.4475 late Friday. It also fell against the Benelux and Italian funds.

Sterling rose to \$1.945 Dls from \$1.938 late Friday and \$1.934 earlier in the day. Sterling had initially weakened on the belief that it will not immediately enter the EMS.

The dollar's weakness restored some of the luster to the price of gold, which neared the \$200 level. It was fixed in London in the morning at \$197.70 an ounce, rising to \$199.25 in the afternoon and finishing at \$199.625, up from \$194.75 late Friday.

Sugar Reserves Seen Increasing Further in 1979

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — World sugar production will drop about 2 percent next year but will exceed projected consumption and lead to another buildup in global stocks, the U.S. Agriculture Department said today.

Officials said "early estimates" point to a sugar crop in the 1978-79 year ending Sept. 30 of about 90 million tons, compared to a record of 92 million tons last season. It would be the first decline in five years.

The department's report said that sugar crop increases are expected in the Soviet Union and in Africa but that those gains will be "more than offset by significant declines in production in South America, Europe (excluding the Soviet Union), Oceania and Asia."

Meanwhile, sugar consumption was projected at 89 million tons, up 3 percent from 1977-78. If the projections prove correct, world stocks of raw sugar will climb 1 million tons to 30 million, the first straight year that they have increased, the report said. Stocks then would represent a reserve equal to 34 percent of consumption this year, the highest level since 1968-69.

Morgan in Euromart

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. announced plans for a London-based unit to underwrite and trade in Eurobonds. Subject to required regulatory approvals, the bank said a company to be called Morgan Guaranty Ltd. will be formed as a subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty International Finance Corp. Besides its underwriting and trading activity, Morgan Guaranty Ltd. will assist clients in the private placement of debt securities.

Slowdown Held Short-Lived

U.S. Money-Growth Surge Is Believed in the Offing

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — The recent sharp slowing in the growth of the U.S. money stock may simply be the calm in the eye of the storm, according to some analysts.

They believe that the recent slowdown will be short-lived and that a renewed surge in money growth may be in the offing. If accurate, this means further increases in money-market interest rates, which already are close to the peaks of the 1974 credit crunch.

Other analysts, however, say the money-growth slowdown represents a fundamental economic change that portends a cooling of the business picture and the alleviation of upward interest-rate pressures. The high-interest-rate hawk charge that the Federal Reserve System still has not tightened credit conditions enough, and instead has been supplying funds to the banking network at a rate they say will again spur money growth.

In the past three months, the monetary base has risen at a 10.8-percent annual rate. Money-supply growth has slowed sharply in recent weeks. For example, M-1, the basic money stock, grew at a 4.9-percent annual rate in the three months ended Nov. 22, down from an almost 10-percent growth rate in the three months ended Oct. 18. The growth of M-2, a broader measure, slowed to 8.3 percent from 10.7 percent.

Some analysts believe the slowing basically reflects the recent authorization of new types of banking accounts, such as the automatic

Factory Orders In U.S. Increase 4.2% in October

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — New factory orders rose 4.2 percent in October to a seasonally adjusted \$137.44 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The October increase follows a 0.7-percent rise in September to an adjusted \$131.84 billion and a 6.2-percent rise in August to \$130.95 billion.

October factory orders for durable goods totaled \$77.3 billion, up 6.4 percent from September when orders climbed 1.5 percent to \$72.65 billion.

The department said that in August factory orders rose 9.8 percent to an adjusted \$71.58 billion. The department had previously reported a 6.3-percent rise for durable goods orders in October.

Wall St. Prices Mixed

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Gaming shares suffered a setback as the New York Stock Exchange turned in a mixed performance in moderate trading today.

Resorts International, which has the only operating casino in Atlantic City, saw its chances for a permanent gaming license threatened by a list of charges from New Jersey gaming authorities.

The Dow Jones industrial average led 4.67 points to 806.83 but advanced less than 100 points to 467. Volume fell to 22 million shares from Friday's 26.83 million.

Among gaming shares, Caesars World lost 1/4 to 23 1/2. Bally Manufacturing one to 42, Ramada Inns 1/4 to 38, M-G-M 1/4 to 38, Del E. Webb 1/4 to 15 1/2 and Playboy 1/4 to 14 1/2.

Volume leader Boeing gained 1/4 to 71 1/2. Ralston Purina eased 1/4 to 11 1/2 in second place. Sterling Drug was unchanged at 16 1/2 and American Hospital Supply added 1/4 to 26 1/2. Santa Fe International dropped two to 26 1/2. It cut its estimate of 1978 Thisle Field oil production.

Ansil Co. was a standout, gaining 6 1/2 to 26 1/2. Wormald International, of Sydney, Australia, agreed to buy the 98.5 percent of Ansil it does not yet own for \$5.28 a share.

Soviet Lagging In Purchases Of U.S. Grain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (IHT) — The Soviet Union is lagging far behind in buying U.S. grain under the third year of an agreement calling for it to purchase wheat and corn on a regular basis.

According to the most recent U.S. Agriculture Department report, the Soviet has bought less than 1.01 million tons of corn and only 280,000 tons of wheat for delivery in the year that began Oct. 1. A year ago, for the second year of the agreement, the department reported that the Soviet Union had bought 1.8 million tons of wheat and about 3.5 million tons of corn for delivery in 1977-78.

In Moscow, first deputy foreign trade minister Mikhail Kuzmin said Soviet purchases of U.S. grain in 1979 will fall below this year's level because of the record 1978 harvest.

High Court Backs Investor on Fraud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today let stand a ruling holding a stockbroker liable for trading losses suffered by a customer due to fraud by an investment adviser in whom the broker had recklessly expressed confidence.

The court turned down an appeal on the issue by Blyth Eastman Dillon and Co. and Michael Stott, one of its salesmen, from a 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling effectively finding them guilty of "aiding and abetting" fraud by an investment adviser in violation of the Securities and Exchange Act (IHT, June 25).

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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

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- * Acting on our advice, investors have made the fullest extent in the great bull market in the US in the 1960's.
- * In the Spring of 1969 we advised clients to sell their industrial stocks in New York completely thus making money and conserving it.
- * In 1970 we advised clients to purchase gold and gold shares (50 percent of portfolio assets) while continuing to conserve the balance of their capital.
- * In 1974 we advised clients to sell gold and gold shares, again to conserve their capital.
- * In 1975 we again advised the purchase of industrial shares in New York and elsewhere, taking profits in 1977.
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New Issue
December 5, 1978

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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- Deutsche Kommunalbank -
DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
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Limited

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Spartan Finance International

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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

AMEX Trading Closing Prices December 4

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices December 4, 1978

[illegible]

European Markets

European Markets

[illegible]

Brussels	West Drief	\$27.75
	West Hold	\$20.50
	West Min	1.22

[illegible]

Way	2575.00	Finisder	148.79
Miniere	718.00	Generalli	36,290.00
		(F)	2,461.00

Frankfort	10100	79.00	2620 Tack	Cor A	89	8%	9%
	10100	79.00	1945 Tack	Cor B	89	8%	8%
	10100	79.00	905 Tack	Cor A	5495	45%	45%
	10100	79.00	1260 Thom	N A	5195	15%	15%
	10100	79.00	1084 Tack	Dr Dm Bk	3129	22%	22%
	10100	79.00	199 Tack	B	6295	16%	16%
	10100	79.00	2003 Tack	A	517	16%	17%
	10100	79.00	1690 Tack	Dr H	89	17%	17%
	10100	79.00	2003 Tack	Dr P	1161	18%	18%

Deutsche Bnk	311.50	Air Liquide	385.00
Wesbörner Bnk	246.00	Alimentaire	N.O.
Wesbörner	135.90		

asch	48,10	Auflaute	538,00	750 Van Cerdid	5174	174	+ 5
risfadi	38,00	BSN	545,00	200 Van Der	35	395	95 + 5
LD	195,00	Corraeur	2.190,00	25 Vestri Cor	898	898	+ 8
Thonasa	97,50	Clin Lafaze	254,00	600 Vestcar	5107	104	1878 + 5
Wassman	21,50	Cie benzola	189,00	12800 Voyer	52325	258	2394 + 5
Wassman	97,50	Chiffre	39,00	300 Weidweld	51194	94	1994 + 5
Werkman	163,00	CGE	135,00	9750 Weston	52272	224	2218 + 5
Wnew	173,00	CCF	126,10	1110 Woodch	53018	208	2054 + 5
		Ferado	468,00				

ering	259.50	Imetal	54.30
mens	289.50	L Oreal	725.00
ressen	117.00	Mach Bull	52.80

London		Montreal Stocks	
Alco-Art Co	2.91	Alcan	123.00
Alco-Art Co	2.24 1/2	Mont Hm	57.00
Alco-Art Co	3.71	Neulinc	141.50
Alco-Art Co	3.71	Paribas	284.50
		PUK	78.00
		Penarroye	35.20
		Perrier	277.00
		Poussier	485.00
		Rh. Pw. Inc.	117.00
		S. Pw. Inc.	76.00

Reichsm Gp	6.10	St Gobain	147.00
CC	1.31	Suez	297.00
afa	2.01	Talmerman	395.00

Water	1.75	Thompson	244.90	Sales Stock		High	Low	Clos. Chg.
7 Ind.	2.95	Ustner	11.30	100 Alpacab		52 1/2	52 1/2	2 1/2 +
100-Owgs	6.45			200 Abestros		54 1/2	43 1/2	-1 1/2
100-Pek.	9.75			3650 Bnk Mkt		53 1/2	55 1/2	+ 1/2
100-French	9.45			5000 Basic Res		37 1/2	37 1/2	
100-Sc.	6.50			3000 Ckn Cem		31 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4 + 1/2
100-Entered	1.33	Aluissioe	1.085.00	3000 Ckn Bth		51 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4 + 1/2
100-Houds	1.22	B Buhrer	2.435.00	700 Dom Tact		51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 - 1/2
100-Beer D	3.90	Boverni	1.465.00					

con Rec	4.40	Cib Gentry	1,080.00
Writers	2.04	Cr Suisse	2,170.00
nlsp	0.67	Fisher	545.00

Kus Ind	1.58	Hallmark	4,725.00
C	3.37	Nestle	3,170.00
ee St Ged	17.50	Sondaz	3,750.00

N	2.45	Sfr B. Suisse	339.00			
ro Go	3.40	Sulzer	2,475.00			
ld Fields	1.82	U.B. Suisse	2,970.00			
			Total sales 340,946 shares.			

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Swiss
French

	Dollar	D-Mark
M. 10/13/16-10/15/16	3/11/16-3/13/16	
M. 11/18/16	3/11/16-3/13/16	

M. L.	11/9/16	3.11/16-3.13/16	36%	13%-14%	0.4%
M. L.	11/7/16-11/9/16	3.11/16-3.13/16	36%	13%-14%	0.4%
M. L.	11/7/16-11/9/16	3.11/16-4.1/16	36%	14%-16%	0.5%-0.5%
Y. Y.	1/7/16-1/9/16	1.7/16-1.9/16	14-16%		10%-10%

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low					High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low					High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low					High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low				
Close Prev					Close Prev					Close Prev					Close Prev				
Low Quot. Close					Low Quot. Close					Low Quot. Close					Low Quot. Close				
494 24c Onhaus	1.0	2.0	3%	314	16	9 74c 5c MchSuss	201	42	11	614	646	614	5	24c Seemall	1.421	1.421	5	3	1
29c 29c Genge	.116	1.7	13	574	574	34c 34c Michlbury	141	3.2	4	1	34c	34c	34c	14c 14c Seemall	20	1.421	1.421	5	3
174 174c Genge	1.0	2.0	3%	314	16	34c 34c Michlbury	141	3.2	4	1	34c	34c	34c	14c 14c Seemall	20	1.421	1.421	5	3
174 174c Genge	1.0	2.0	3%	314	16	34c 34c Michlbury	141	3.2	4	1	34c	34c	34c	14c 14c Seemall	20	1.421	1.421	5	3
144 14c Genge	1.0	2.0	3%	314	16	34c 34c Michlbury	141	3.2	4	1	34c	34c	34c	14c 14c Seemall	20	1.421	1.421	5	3
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274 17c Genge	1.0	2.0	3%	314	16	34c 34c Michlbury	141	3.2	4	1	34c	34c	34c	14c 14c Seemall	20	1.421	1.421	5	3
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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 4, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Com-	Closing Prices, December 4, 1978	Petrolit 37 38	Savay 229.30	Generali 36,290.00	200 Talcorp A 518 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
		Petribon 17 1/4 18 1/4	Un. Minere 718.00	IF1 2,461.00	100 Tara 517 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
		PiercSS 12 1/2 13 1/2		Unica 700.00	200 Tack Cor A 52 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

[illegible]

Art Buchwald

Heavyweights Heave
Lightened Dollar

WASHINGTON — The president pushed a button, and Gerry Raftshoon immediately showed up in the Oval Office.

"Gerry, the president asked, 'what are you going to do today to improve my image?'

Raftshoon was stumped. It was the first day since he took on the job as President Carter's image-maker that he hadn't come up with an idea.



Buchwald

"Maybe we could fly over New York state in a helicopter and see the snow d m a g e," Raftshoon said.

"Was there much snow damage in New York?"

"No," Raftshoon said, "but that would be good for your image. I can see the headline now: 'President Raftshoon's Lack of Snow Damage in New York State Says His Anti-Snow Policy Is Paying Off.'"

"I think you're reaching, Gerry. Isn't there anything I could do to dramatize my fight against inflation?"

Raftshoon looked out the window. Suddenly he said, "I think I have it. Why don't you throw a silver dollar across the Potomac to show how much faith you have in our monetary system? The last one who did it was George Washington."

The president thought about it a moment. "Can you really throw a dollar across the Potomac?"

"I thought the Washington silver dollar legend was discredited by Jack Anderson in one of his columns."

"Anderson printed the story

Love Signs Sets Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — Harper & Row has sold to Fawcett Books Group the paperback rights to Linda Goodman's "Love Signs," a book about astrological matchmaking, for \$2,500,000, the highest price ever paid for a nonfiction book. The book explores the likely relationships between males and females, males and other males, and females and other females based on their birth dates.

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WP) — Alfred Kahn, who doesn't know one airplane from the next and who once said he felt like telling Pam Am to go to hell (and later added he didn't have in mind a new route), is boarding a Northwest Orient 727 at National Airport. At the plane's door, propped upright, is a guitar case. "Mmmm," Kahn says. "I think if it's under 12 it should at least get half fare."

He could almost make it as a stand-up comic. A Henry Youngman of the business, Kahn, 58, is a tall, small, 61-year-old man with balding head and comic-opera face. Strapped in his coach seat in one leg propped up on a huge orange briefcase, he suddenly confides, almost whispering: "It's very important to realize you're not God."

Not that it's all jukes and good times with Jimmy Carter's chief inflation fighter. There is a wary, lizard toughness to Kahn, too, something that helps explain his startling 16-month success as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, where America's airlines cut their fares like confetti and began to realize the biggest profits in history. That was Kahn's doing.

He came to Washington a year and a half ago, not exactly kicking and screaming: he still takes the subway to work, still swims in the neighborhood pool, still sometimes pads around the office in his socks. He is the kind of anti-bureaucrat who can say:

"Look, I wake up every morning and tell myself this whole thing's a joke. You know: cover of Newsweek with the president, guest shots on 'Meet the Press.' It's a play, a performance. I'm always prepared that it's Sunday night and the curtain's coming down. A year from now people will say, 'Who's he?' And that'll be all right." Kahn says this staccato, like most everything else. Only there's no punch line.

Bookkeeper Look

He looks a little like a small, furious bookkeeper. At 30,000 feet somewhere between Detroit and Milwaukee, the escaped economist professor from Cornell is buried in a spiral notebook full of arrows, exclamations and points and all manner of marginalia — jokes, dates, percentage points. There are scribbles in black ballpoint and blue. The black ones are from last week's talk (Hartford), the blue from the week before (St. Louis). "Just to show you I'm always evolving," he says.

The one-time college dean glances up, peering through thick, tortoise shell-rimmed glasses. He can't recall a statistic. He pounces on a first in mid-air. "It must have been that drink I had last night."

"But, Fred, you didn't have a drink last night," says Mary Kahn, a kindly, quiet, grandmotherly woman who still looks confused by her husband of 35 years.

"Oh, I must have been that drink I thought I had last night."

The man across the aisle, having recognized Kahn, wants to shake hands. "Oh, I'm delighted," says Kahn. "I'll have to be care-

Alfred Kahn

Carter's Top Banana

In the Battle

Against Inflation

ful what I say now. Hey, got any ideas on inflation?"

When Kahn took over the CAB, he wrote a series of memos to his staff on the subject of Washington gobbledygook. He demanded people around him use plain English. He recounts this, smiling a villain's grin. "I told our lawyers, 'Look, why don't you go home and try talking like that to your children, and if they don't laugh you out of the room... well, who wants children like that?'"

Workaholic

By his own admission, Kahn is a workaholic. People around him find he generally keeps the same pace. Or quit. He swims and jogs and skis. He can talk you down. He will quote Robert Burns and sing Gilbert and Sullivan. He says he would trade his whole career for the role of the lawyer in "A Little Night Music." It's nothing for him to read The New York Times, watch the evening news, and dictate chapters of his latest book — all at once. "My record is four things at once," he says.

But the economy has taken center stage. Is there a danger in the country getting "monocultural" about inflation? "I already said that in an interview," he says, before the question is fully out. "Don't quote me to me."

Kahn, whose 28-year-old daughter Hannah is a professional dancer and lives in



Stand-up economist Kahn.

New York with a musician ("We call him the spouse equivalent") has been hammering his way from one success to another for over three decades — ever since he left Yale with a Ph.D. in economics. (He had earlier graduated at 18, summa cum laude from New York University.) His career has consisted of stints in the army and the antitrust division of the Justice Department, of writing landmark books on the economics of regulation, of serving on boards with such names as the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Review Committee on Sulfur Dioxide Emissions.

Mostly, though, it has consisted of college teaching. Kahn put in 27 years at Cornell, where he still has tenure and a fine old house near Lake Cayuga, and where he was alternately chairman of the economics department, a member of the board of trustees, and dean of arts and sciences. "A dean is to a faculty as a hydrant is to a dog," says Kahn, his pen dead as dishwater.

Kahn recently made headlines by saying the country could be in store for a "deep depression." The next morning, the president of the United States labeled that "idle talk." Kahn then started referring to a "deep banana."

The depression remark prompted White House communications assistant Gerald Raftshoon to say later that "Kahn has just got to learn to tone it down — and that you just don't have to answer all the questions all the time."

Kahn responds that, "It's an interesting dilemma that I've never confronted before. I've been a professor most of my life, and I've never felt compelled for diplomatic reasons not to answer a question."

"But," he admits, "in the present situation, I realize that interpretations may be put on what I say. When that word [depression] was singled out and blown up in headlines, it made me feel like Spiro Agnew."

Kahn makes \$52,500 as the CAB's chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability and adviser to the president. He makes \$57,500. That is a 94-percent increase.

Following Kahn across the country, watching him fox trot with the press and gladhand strangers who have seen him on the tube or in People magazine, one can't help be struck by how the old teach is having the time of his life.

In fact, what Kahn sometimes wonders late at night now is whether he could ever go back to that sherry-and-camembert cocoon he came from (though he thinks cocoon is the wrong word). He's had a pulp of fame warmed his hands at the media fire. Going back to a world of theory might seem like Florida retirement.

"It was a potential I always secretly thought I had, doing this," he says. "It's a new flowering. It's exhilarating." Yes, he knows he's been "picked up" by the president for this fight. That's okay. He deserves to be picked up, he thinks. He was the best free agent for the job. There was a demonstrable success behind him. Washington loves demonstrable successes.

PEOPLE: Jerry Lewis Reveals '73 Suicide Attempt

He's one of Hollywood's great funnymen, but Jerry Lewis wasn't laughing five years ago when he stood in the bathroom of his Bel Air, Calif., home and pressed a 38-caliber revolver to the roof of his mouth.



Lewis says in the current issue of People magazine he was driven to the brink of suicide by his addiction to Percodan, a painkiller he began taking in 1965 after injuring his spine in a pratfall. Says the 52-year-old comic, "Thank God I heard my children laughing and running through the hall. That snapped me out of it."

Lewis says he's now beaten both the pain and the drug dependency with the help of his longtime friend, famed heart specialist Dr. Michael DeBakey.

Stars blazed in Washington in honor of America's greatest musical artists, as designated by the Kennedy Center — Marian Anderson, Fred Astaire, George Balanchine, Richard Rodgers and Arthur Houghton. Aretha Franklin, introduced by Harry Belafonte, sang in tribute to Miss Anderson. Florence Henderson, introduced by Mary Martin, sang several of Rodgers' compositions. President Carter hosted a pre-show reception at the White House, but in performance, it was 83-year-old blues singer Alberta Hunter who swiped the spotlight, drawing thunderous demand for an encore — which she punctuated with an elaborate wink at Carter before leaving the stage.

The troubles of Dr. Peter Bourne continue. The former White House adviser on drug abuse, forced to resign after it was disclosed that he had written a drug prescription using a fictitious name for a staff member, has been asked by the Georgia medical examining board to attend a Dec. 12 hearing in connection with the false prescription, which was for Quaalude, a powerful sedative. "I have a letter from the board requesting that I appear before it, and I will," Bourne said. "I don't know whether I will lose my license or not." Any action taken by the board would apply only to the practice of medicine by the physician in Georgia. Bourne, who lives in Washington, is also licensed to practice there and in California.

and Colorado, and medical officials in those jurisdictions plan no action against him. He was in Atlanta when he commented on his first coming hearing. He was there to address the Southeastern Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

Boston Pops conductor Armin Fiedler has left Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston after four days of treatment for exhaustion. The 83-year-old conductor was forced to cancel an appearance last week at a tree-lighting. Fiedler, who has conducted the Boston Pops for 50 years, is scheduled to conduct a nationally televised tribute on his 84th birthday Dec. 17.

Ernest O'Gaffney of Riverside, Calif., reached Paris on an early flight of his bid to set a world motorcycle time and distance record. The 38-year-old O'Gaffney was forced to cancel an appearance last week at a tree-lighting. Fiedler, who has conducted the Boston Pops for 50 years, is scheduled to conduct a nationally televised tribute on his 84th birthday Dec. 17.

"I will not talk about subject," said Francis Ford Coppola before he was even asked the question. He went on anyway to discuss his long-awaited, ever-higher-up film about Vietnam, "Apocalypse Now," which he says still requires "reshaping," but should be ready by August — two years late. The director was at a film party in New York, where he said that "Apocalypse Now" had "changed the way I think about films, and if, in a thing, his next production should take even longer. It will be, he said, "about love, a simple subject I defines comprehension."

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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CHARTEES: Paris/N.Y./Paris Fr. 1500. 1-way Fr. 800. 2-way Fr. 800. 3-way Fr. 800. 4-way Fr. 800. 5-way Fr. 800. 6-way Fr. 800. 7-way Fr. 800. 8-way Fr. 800. 9-way Fr. 800. 10-way Fr. 800. 11-way Fr. 800. 12-way Fr. 800. 13-way Fr. 800. 14-way Fr. 800. 15-way Fr. 800. 16-way Fr. 800. 17-way Fr. 800. 18-way Fr. 800. 19-way Fr. 800. 20-way Fr. 800. 21-way Fr. 800. 22-way Fr. 800. 23-way Fr. 800. 24-way Fr. 800. 25-way Fr. 800. 26-way Fr. 800. 27-way Fr. 800. 28-way Fr. 800. 29-way Fr. 800. 30-way Fr. 800. 31-way Fr. 800. 32-way Fr. 800. 33-way Fr. 800. 34-way Fr. 800. 35-way Fr. 800. 36-way Fr. 800. 37-way Fr. 800. 38-way Fr. 800. 39-way Fr. 800. 40-way Fr. 800. 41-way Fr. 800. 42-way Fr. 800. 43-way Fr. 800. 44-way Fr. 800. 45-way Fr. 800. 46-way Fr. 800. 47-way Fr. 800. 48-way Fr. 800. 49-way Fr. 800. 50-way Fr. 800. 51-way Fr. 800. 52-way Fr. 800. 53-way Fr. 800. 54-way Fr. 800. 55-way Fr. 800. 56-way Fr. 800. 57-way Fr. 800. 58-way Fr. 800. 59-way Fr. 800. 60-way Fr. 800. 61-way Fr. 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800. 123-way Fr. 800. 124-way Fr. 800. 125-way Fr. 800. 126-way Fr. 800. 127-way Fr. 800. 128-way Fr. 800. 129-way Fr. 800. 130-way Fr. 800. 131-way Fr. 800. 132-way Fr. 800. 133-way Fr. 800. 134-way Fr. 800. 135-way Fr. 800. 136-way Fr. 800. 137-way Fr. 800. 138-way Fr. 800. 139-way Fr. 800. 140-way Fr. 800. 141-way Fr. 800. 142-way Fr. 800. 143-way Fr. 800. 144-way Fr. 800. 145-way Fr. 800. 146-way Fr. 800. 147-way Fr. 800. 148-way Fr. 800. 149-way Fr. 800. 150-way Fr. 800. 151-way Fr. 800. 152-way Fr. 800. 153-way Fr. 800. 154-way Fr. 800. 155-way Fr. 800. 156-way Fr. 800. 157-way Fr. 800. 158-way Fr. 800. 159-way Fr. 800. 160-way Fr. 800. 161-way Fr. 800. 162-way Fr. 800. 163-way Fr. 800. 164-way Fr. 800. 165-way Fr. 800. 166-way Fr. 800. 167-way Fr. 800. 168-way Fr. 800. 169-way Fr. 800. 170-way Fr. 800. 171-way Fr. 800. 172-way Fr. 800. 173-way Fr. 800. 174-way Fr. 800. 175-way Fr. 800. 176-way Fr. 800. 177-way Fr. 800. 178-way Fr. 800. 179-way Fr. 800. 180-way Fr. 800. 181-way Fr. 800. 182-way Fr. 800. 183-way Fr. 800. 184-way Fr. 800. 185-way Fr. 800. 186-way Fr. 800. 187-way Fr. 800. 188-way Fr. 800. 189-way Fr. 800. 190-way Fr. 800. 191-way Fr. 800. 192-way Fr. 800. 193-way Fr. 800. 194-way Fr. 800. 195-way Fr. 800. 196-way Fr. 800. 197-way Fr. 800. 198-way Fr. 800. 199-way Fr. 800. 200-way Fr. 800. 201-way Fr. 800. 202-way Fr. 800. 203-way Fr. 800. 204-way Fr. 800. 205-way Fr. 800. 206-way Fr. 800. 207-way Fr. 800. 208-way Fr. 800. 209-way Fr. 800. 210-way Fr. 800. 211-way Fr. 800. 212-way Fr. 800. 213-way Fr. 800. 214-way Fr. 800. 215-way Fr. 800. 216-way Fr. 800. 217-way Fr. 800. 218-way Fr. 800. 219-way Fr. 800. 220-way Fr. 800. 221-way Fr. 800. 222-way Fr. 800. 223-way Fr. 800. 224-way Fr. 800. 225-way Fr. 800. 226-way Fr. 800. 227-way Fr. 800. 228-way Fr. 800. 229-way Fr. 800. 230-way Fr. 800. 231-way Fr. 800. 232-way Fr. 800. 233-way Fr. 800. 234-way Fr. 800. 235-way Fr. 800. 236-way Fr. 800. 237-way Fr. 800. 238-way Fr. 800. 239-way Fr. 800. 240-way Fr. 800. 241-way Fr. 800. 242-way Fr. 800. 243-way Fr. 800. 244-way Fr. 800. 245-way Fr. 800. 246-way Fr. 800. 247-way Fr. 800. 248-way Fr. 800. 249-way Fr. 800. 250-way Fr. 800. 251-way Fr. 800. 252-way Fr. 800. 253-way Fr. 800. 254-way Fr. 800. 255-way Fr. 800. 256-way Fr. 800. 257-way Fr. 800. 258-way Fr. 800. 259-way Fr. 800. 260-way Fr. 800. 261-way Fr. 800. 262-way Fr. 800. 263-way Fr. 800. 264-way Fr. 800. 265-way Fr. 800. 266-way Fr. 800. 267-way Fr. 800. 268-way Fr. 800. 269-way Fr. 800. 270-way Fr. 800. 271-way Fr. 800. 272-way Fr. 800. 273-way Fr. 800. 274-way Fr. 800. 275-way Fr. 800. 276-way Fr. 800. 277-way Fr. 800. 278-way Fr. 800. 279-way Fr. 800. 280-way Fr. 800. 281-way Fr. 800. 282-way Fr. 800. 283-way Fr. 800. 284-way Fr. 800. 285-way Fr. 800. 286-way Fr. 800. 287-way Fr. 800. 288-way Fr. 800. 289-way Fr. 800. 290-way Fr. 800. 291-way Fr. 800. 292-way Fr. 800. 293-way Fr. 800. 294-way Fr. 800. 295-way Fr. 800. 296-way Fr. 800. 297-way Fr. 800. 298-way Fr. 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Fr. 800. 358-way Fr. 800. 359-way Fr. 800. 360-way Fr. 800. 361-way Fr. 800. 362-way Fr. 800. 363-way Fr. 800. 364-way Fr. 800. 365-way Fr. 800. 366-way Fr. 800. 367-way Fr. 800. 368-way Fr. 800. 369-way Fr. 800. 370-way Fr. 800. 371-way Fr. 800. 372-way Fr. 800. 373-way Fr. 800. 374-way Fr. 800. 375-way Fr. 800. 376-way Fr. 800. 377-way Fr. 800. 378-way Fr. 800. 379-way Fr. 800. 380-way Fr. 800. 381-way Fr. 800. 382-way Fr. 800. 383-way Fr. 800. 384-way Fr. 800. 385-way Fr. 800. 386-way Fr. 800. 387-way Fr. 800. 388-way Fr. 800. 389-way Fr. 800. 390-way Fr. 800. 391-way Fr. 800. 392-way Fr. 800. 393-way Fr. 800. 394-way Fr. 800. 395-way Fr. 800. 396-way Fr. 800. 39